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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

Mr. Bracken In Quebec

MR. BRACKEN this week made a speech to the people of Quebec which, for the long-term result, was extremely well calculated. If that speech had been the only one which echoed in the hall where he delivered it, it might have had some immediate results, for there is reason to believe that the French-Canadians are becoming distrustful of the "ourselves alone" type of political activity towards which they have lately been invited. But Quebec has a long memory, and voices from the past must have broken through the speaker's carefully balanced and judicial periods from time to time. What was this Progressive Conservative party of which he spoke? What was its relationship with the old Conservative party of which the last leader had been Mr. Meighen? Was it a new party, or an old party, or an old party made over, and if the last, what share had Quebec in the making over? What share had the *Globe and Mail?* Where were the people who put Dr. Manion in the saddle and threw him out again? Where were the people who spent the first three years of the war demanding universal conscription for overseas service? Who are Mr. Bracken's possible Quebec Ministers?

It is no fault of Mr. Bracken's that Quebec has to ask these questions. Indeed if Quebec ceases to ask these questions at some future date it will be almost wholly due to him and to the element which brought him into the party at Winnipeg. But the establishment of the Progressive Conservative party in the confidence of Quebec will not be effected until these questions have been answered, not by speeches, in which they cannot even be touched upon, but by the actions and policies of a Progressive Conservative Government in power. Memories of the conscriptionist campaign cannot be obliterated by mere criticisms of the Government's policy in retaining the home service conscripts under arms, for Quebec knows well enough that many of Mr. Bracken's followers think they should not only be retained under arms but should be sent to the fighting fronts.

On the other issues it was a courageous speech. Mr. Bracken made no effort to dodge the Commonwealth issue, and the note of "co-operation without coercion" which he sounded was the right one for the nation as a whole. Unfortunately the tendency in Quebec at the moment is to think that co-operation means coercion, and that the only safe line is complete isolation. It was also a sincere speech, and these two qualities of courage and sincerity are calculated in the long run to make a strong impression on the Quebec people. But in the immediate future the chief effect of the speech will probably be to take votes away from the CCF and transfer them to the Bloc Populaire or even the Liberals. If however Mr. Bracken can do well enough in the other provinces, the speech will make it easier for him to come to terms with the Bloc leaders in the formation of a composite Government.

Tribute to a Great Man

THE University of Toronto *Quarterly* has issued in pamphlet form, with an excellent portrait, the three articles on the late Sir Robert Falconer which appeared in its current issue, together with a bibliography of his writings—beginning, significantly enough, with "A Tramp Through Thuringia" from the college magazine of the Presbyterian College at Halifax, 1889. Few Canadians have received, as few indeed have deserved, a finer tribute. President Cody reviews his predecessor's career as administrator; Prof. W. R. Taylor reviews his religious and academic writings, which came to their climax in "The Heart of the New Testament" (1943), "a rich legacy of his maturest thoughts on the problems that for almost a lifetime had claimed his attention and concern."

But even more notable than these is the article by Principal Malcolm Wallace on "The Man and His Interests". This is the eloquent tribute of one who worked very closely with the late President for many years, who drew from him much of his own inspiration and grew in moral stature under his influence, and who in this article expresses the devotion which Sir Robert never failed to attract from men of wisdom and good-will.

"Mocking of Christ", unusual Dutch primitive, loaned by Mr. Jacob M. Heiman, New York, included in the exhibition "Five Centuries of Dutch Art", now showing at the Museum of Fine Arts in Montreal. It is the work of Hieronymus Bosch, whose weird fantasies and tendency to exaggeration are strongly suggestive of modern surrealism. (For review see page 5 in this issue.)

Soldiers and Property

WE ARE beginning to receive from friends at the front some indications of the state of mind induced in the Canadian troops by the perusal of the arguments advanced by the property owners of Admiral Road, Toronto, against the establishment in their vicinity of a training school for blinded soldiers. We did not think, at the time when these arguments were made public, that they were going to do much good for the preservation of the ancient institution of private property in land; but we confess that we did not anticipate quite so bitter a response as they have actually elicited from the men who are daily running the risk of being themselves blinded or worse in order that the property owners of Admiral Road may continue to enjoy their proprietorial rights.

One Toronto man, who says that the occasional disturbance of his handwriting is due to the explosion of a very large and noisy gun not far behind him, writes: "The news about Mr. Justice Godson and his attempt to keep soldiers from living on Admiral Road because they were blind and the sight of them being led up and down the street would decrease property values has just reached here. The kids here were struck dumb about it. These kids are all from Toronto and surprisingly enough they have very high ideals. And to discover that the people who are their relatives and friends, who write to them and profess an interest in their welfare and send them cigarettes and boxes, could permit such a thing to happen simply floors them." Our correspondent apparently thinks that the property owners were successful, which we are glad to say they were not; but his letter has given us a very realizing sense of what is likely to happen in this country after the war if property owners should persist in paying no attention to anything except market quotations, and if the nation should support them in their contempt for human values.

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G. C. Whittaker

For Freer Trading

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For World Trade

THERE is as yet very little vocal opposition in the United States to the liberalization of the nation's trade policies which is unquestionably the aim of the Roosevelt administration; but it would be interesting to know just how much of the opposition to Roosevelt on other grounds is really motivated by protectionist interests. It seems hardly possible that the kind of thinking which produced the Fordney-McCumber and Smoot-Hawley tariffs after the last war can have completely died out during this one; but officially the Republican party seems as little anxious to pin its future to a high-tariff policy as Mr. Bracken does in Canada.

If the United States has learned the lesson that a great creditor country must spend its external income on external goods, then the outlook for the world is immeasurably better than it was between the wars. In that event there ceases to be any need for self-protective groupings such as were aimed at in the Ottawa Agreements. It is highly possible that the attitude of Canada in this matter may have an influence with the United States much in excess of the actual importance of this country's trade—of which the adjacent republic must inevitably receive a major portion no matter what our tariff policies may be. If our influence can be employed to secure a more extensive market for Great Britain in the United States, by encouraging a general attitude of tolerance towards imports, we shall at the same time be doing ourselves a very important good turn; for Canada can hardly flourish without selling a great deal of her produce to Britain, and Britain can hardly pay for it unless she can obtain the U.S. exchange which we need in order to pay for our own imports from that country.

Two very different Canadian poets are represented in this issue. Audrey Alexandra Brown has an important poem on page 3, and Ronald Hambleton a group of his macabre compositions on page 25.

Fortunately the Americans are rapidly learning that a strong Britain is essential to the security and peace of the whole hemisphere on the western side of the Atlantic.

If the United States, Great Britain, Canada and the other Dominions can be induced to constitute themselves a low-tariff area the world will have made a good start towards recovery and a sane economic structure.

Mr. Richer Replies

IN A recent issue of *Le Devoir* Mr. Leopold Richer, in an article of which we cannot but admire the urbanity and also the clarity of style, replies to some of the observations made about him in this paper two or three weeks ago. His article however does little more than underline the fundamental differences which exist between us. Mr. Richer refuses to believe that there are any English - speaking Canadians whose first loyalty is to Canada, except those who insist, along with himself, that Canada should never enter into any alliances or accept any commitments for common action with any other individual nation. Those who would like to see some limited commitments for common action between Canada and Great Britain are likened by Mr. Richer to Lord Bennett saying "I'm going back home"

(Continued on Page Three)

NAME IN THE NEWS

Dutch and French Strains Blend In This Lab.-Prog. Leader

By COROLYN COX

EVERY Canadian on the side lines finds it awe-inspiring to witness the courage of boy aviators zooming across the English Channel to tackle strongly defended industrial centres of the Nazis backed up against the wall. Within our midst, it is also profoundly touching to watch certain groups of young persons confidently tackling age-old social problems on which their elders have foundered like flies on the sticky paper. That they should be willing blithely to risk all at the outset of their careers ought perhaps to entitle them to unbiased attention when they make a serious attempt to explain what is preoccupying their lives.

Stanley Brehaut Ryerson is the newly appointed Education Director for the newly organized Labor Progressive Party, that group which holds to the Marxist system of social organization as an ideal objective, proposes to move toward it through the education and persuasion of the mass of Canadian voters. Ryerson guides the educational activities of between four and five hundred Clubs from coast to coast of Canada. He has also put in writing his view of Canada's most pressing social problem—"French Canada".

Ryerson's background of moral courage is an exacting inheritance. If he cannot speak as a French-Canadian, with his descent through his mother from Brehaut de Lisle, who came to Quebec the year after Champlain died, who should? The Ryerson side goes back to a Dutch refugee family that came out from Amsterdam in 1665, settled in Massachusetts, during the Duke of Alba's persecutions of Protestants. The Ryerson family crest portrays an uprooted oak. Stalwart oaks they have certainly been. Grandfather Egerton Ryerson, famous "Pope of Methodism", was thrown out of his father's house for turning Methodist from the Church of England, ordered not to return till he was ready to abjure heresy! Egerton founded the Methodist publishing house, now the Ryerson Press, initiated the public school system of education in English-speaking Canada, led the fight against establishment of a state church, when in the years leading up to the 1837 Rebellion reactionaries tried to set up the Church of England in that position. "Ryerson won out in English-speaking Canada, but the reactionaries achieved their objective in Quebec", says Stanley.

Stanley's father is Dr. E. Ryerson, Assistant Dean of Medicine at Toronto University, is a past president of the American Association of Medical Colleges, and deeply interested in problems of medical and public health education.

From the High Church

Stanley came up High Church Anglican, an Anglo-Catholic, was both religious and conservative in his outlook at Upper Canada College till he got to be about age fourteen, when "some radical schoolmates"—combined with reading Spinoza!—put ideas in his head. His brains were of the first order, and by using them, he remained at Upper Canada for five years on scholarships, went on to 'Varsity to collect another batch of scholarships, including the Edward Blake. He concentrated on modern languages, went over to the Sorbonne in Paris for his third college year in 1931-32, waked up a bit, visited Italy and Spain, was in Barcelona after the 1931 Revolution. When he finished his fourth year at Toronto, the Government of France gave him a scholarship to take post-graduate work at the Sorbonne in 1933-34, when he took his Diplome D'Etudes Supérieures, writing his thesis on the Italian peasant novelist, Verga.

Originally heading toward France with ideas of pursuing the aesthetics, perhaps becoming an art or dramatic critic, he found frustration in these fields, artistic activity run up a blind alley. In Rue Lafayette he picked up the Communist Manifesto, received a jolt, felt the dynamic impulse of man-made history. In the industrial suburbs of Paris, stamping ground of the Paris Commune of 1871, he found a working class as vital as the artists had been sterile, the Communists going full out on a rich movement in the tradition of French revolutionary spirit. He travelled all over France, witnessed the Fascist "putsch" of February 6, attempt to overthrow Daladier, swing power into the hands of Pétain, France tied up by these machinations. Then came the People's Front, Socialists and Communists combining, as they may yet do in Canada, result of pressure from below. It seemed to Ryerson a reality, provided an objective and incentive to go forth and tackle a muddling world. He plunged into the movement, read Marx, studied political science, wrote for *L'Avant-Garde*, flourishing youth paper, joined left wing students' organizations.

Taught at the Y.M.C.A.

Directly he returned to Canada, he went to Montreal to teach languages at Sir George Williams College, a Y.M.C.A. institution holding classes at night as well as by day, cheaper than McGill, inclined to draw its students from the less well heeled families of the City.

Ryerson at once commenced working for the Communist party of Quebec, was its secretary from 1936 on, joined its Central Committee in 1935, which brought him close to the political party structure. He edited *La Clarté*, banned in 1940.

It was in the spring of 1940 that, with Tim Buck and fourteen others, Ryerson went "underground", lived presumably hunted by the R.C.M.P. and certainly "wanted" by them. Then came the change in policy, with interned communists being given their liberty, and Stanley was one of the group that presented themselves, with Tim, before the R.C.M.P. in Toronto, appeared before a Defence of Canada tribunal, were recommended NOT for internment.

Things moved fast in Communist circles from then on, and with the organization of the new Labor Progressive party in Toronto last August, Ryerson became National Director of Education for the party, which is now set up much along the lines of the other political organizations, with "clubs" all over the Dominion, study groups, courses on Marxism, Canadian history seen from the Marxist angle, and, we must note, quite the liveliest *esprit de corps* among 'em of any political organization in Canada.

Mr. Ryerson has written in his book "French Canada" an interesting new treatise on a subject so written and rewritten that it seemed as though one could never bear to read anything more about it all. Leaving the usual fuzz-buzz of racial antagonism almost out of the picture, and political shopworn bickering about preservation of Latin culture with it, he draws his line horizontally at last across Canada, instead of making eternal faces across the fence between Ontario and Quebec. This is, indeed, what the Labor Progressive "clubs" also accomplish.

Ryerson in his writings treats the French and English Canadian uprisings of 1837 as part of one worldwide movement toward democracy. He marshals documents, speeches, dates, statistics, accepted historical writings, to head down the road he is going rather than merely giving his own opinion. Where his great-grandfather defied his parents by sticking to his religious convictions and fought against establishing the church, Ryerson adopts heretical economic beliefs, attacks not the religion of Quebec, but what he sees as the economic domination of its people by monopoly interests allied with a rich, landed clerical body closely knit into the political fabric of the Province.

Stanley B. Ryerson
—*Photo by Karsh.*

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Mr. Chauvin Tilts Against the CCF

By L. V. G.

WAR and depressions have always had for effect to stimulate the study of sociology and its allied sciences. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation of Canada, alphabetically known as the CCF, was born in 1932 of the economic crisis that struck the world in 1929, and now Socialism has become the subject of deep reflection on the part of economists, sociologists and other students of the world's evolution in social politics.

One of the present-day writers in Canada who have been stirred by the several political movements that are bidding for recognition is Francis X. Chauvin, of Windsor, Ont. He has lately started the publication of a series of pamphlets that promise to arouse considerable interest.

His reflections centre around the revival which the CCF political party has given to the age-old theory of Socialism. His first pamphlet has already been published and consists of a sketch of the life of the late James Shaver Woodsworth, founder of the CCF party. It is a lively sketch, written in classic English, and it is characteristically objective. Many facts hitherto unknown—or at least not widely known in Canada—are brought to light in this pamphlet by the author, and afford a comprehensive background for the future critical studies which Mr. Chauvin proposes to offer the public.

Francis X. Chauvin is a free-lance writer whose experience extends to many fields of activity, such as education, historical research and business. He is Vice-Chairman of the Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway Company.

Francis X. Chauvin

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Parliaments of the Empire Have a Journal: The Low Professions

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHILE visiting Toronto, I read with interest of the decision to form a society under the name of "The Canadian Friends of Hansard" in order to increase public interest in the official Proceedings of the Canadian Parliament.

I think it may be of interest to you to know that when a similar effort was being made in the United Kingdom to popularise the study of the Parliamentary Reports by the formation of a society on the same lines as that now being started by you, a letter was written to the London *Times* by, I think, the Secretary of the Society of Comparative Legislation, to the effect that a more simple and effective method of encouraging public interest in the Proceedings of Parliament was to increase the circulation of the "Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire". This publication contains every quarter not only a summary of the proceedings of general interest in the Parliaments of the United Kingdom and the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments of Canada, but also summaries of such proceedings in the Parliaments of Australia (both Commonwealth and State Parliaments), New Zealand, Union of South Africa and Eire, the Central Legislature of India, and the Parliaments of certain of the Colonies which are practically self-governing.

Though the publication to which I refer (which was started about twenty years ago) is prepared primarily for the use of Members of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Parliaments of the British Empire, in order that they may follow not only the parliamentary discussions by members of all parties but also the legislative proposals and enactments in the different Parliaments on many matters of great common interest, nevertheless it is found of value to many outside the actual membership of Parliament, e.g. to journalists, university professors, librarians and students of politics generally.

As you very truly point out, there is a waste of time in Parliament and therefore waste space in Hansard, and I venture to think that it would be rather an effort for the average reader to wade through the many pages of the Parliamentary Reports in order to find something of special interest. But it is also true, as you say, that there is a great deal of well informed and weighty discussion of important questions in Parliament, and it is by concentration on these and summarizing them in the words of the speakers that the "Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire" has been able to provide for its readers, for many years, authentic and interesting information as to the proceedings of the Parliaments throughout the Empire.

The reduced rate of subscription to the Journal for the four quarterly numbers is now $5 per annum post free, and it can be obtained by writing to The Editor, Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire, Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, London, England.

I may add that so useful has the Journal been found by members of Parliament in the British Commonwealth that it has recently been decided by the Empire Parliamentary Association to issue a publication on similar lines providing summarized accounts every quarter of the proceedings of general interest in the Congress of the United States. The main object of this new publication, which will be printed in Canada, will be to provide members of Parliament in the British Commonwealth with information as to the viewpoint and legislative proposals of members of Congress of different parties on many matters of common interest, but it will be available to the general public for an annual subscription.

I hope that the information contained in this letter, which I have thought it well to write in my capacity as Editor of the Publications of the Empire Parliamentary Association, may be of service to those interested in the study of Parliamentary Proceedings.

(Sir) HOWARD D'EGVILLE
(K.B.E., LL.D.)

Toronto, Ont.

Of Salesmanship

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PERHAPS I am sticking my neck out to be cut off, but your editorial "Of Low Professions" seems like a pretty hard sentence on salesmen, unless it was intended for swindlers, confidence men and undesirables generally.

Apparently the world has arrived at a place where it can produce almost anything in any quantity that the public can use. The bottleneck seems to be distribution, so it is my opinion, if we are ever to be able to distribute the abundant blessings of plenty that are heaped high on our doorsteps, we will have to make salesmanship a high profession. Selling seems to be the weakest place in our economy, for everything must be sold. The Bible is a record of the greatest salesman that ever lived and is about the only place where one can learn to sell.

One of the reasons why the depression was so prolonged was because we didn't have enough good salesmen and a lot of those we did have became discouraged and lay down on the job.

There is a lot of easy selling going on now that isn't selling at all. Life insurance companies are bragging about their increased sales, while during the depression Mr. Bennett was urging the public not to cash in their life insurance policies.

You would probably have a hard time trying to count more than ten first class salesmen that you contacted during the depression that were making better than an ordinary living. I don't know what a professor makes but during the years of '32 and '33 I lost so much money selling on commission that an ordinary country public school teacher looked like a millionaire to me.

However, I do hope that the day will come soon when our schools will teach salesmanship, for there are so few good salesmen that they do look over-paid, but in most instances they are doing a grand job and making jobs for a lot of workers that haven't the ability to sell what they produce.

Orono, Ont. JOHN E. ARMSTRONG.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

when sailing for Great Britain, as if that were a typical attitude or a typical utterance.

This is a concept of Canadian loyalty which we find it hard to understand. Other nations do not seem to find it incompatible with loyalty for their citizens to advocate, and their governments to enter into, treaties and other mutual agreements for the common defence of common interests. Why should Canadians alone be disentitled to this privilege? Mr. Richer was not known, if we remember right, to accuse Mussolini of disloyalty to Italy when he tied up that country in a treaty with Germany: why should he accuse us of disloyalty to Canada for advocating the making of a much more limited treaty, and with much nobler objectives, between this country and Great Britain?

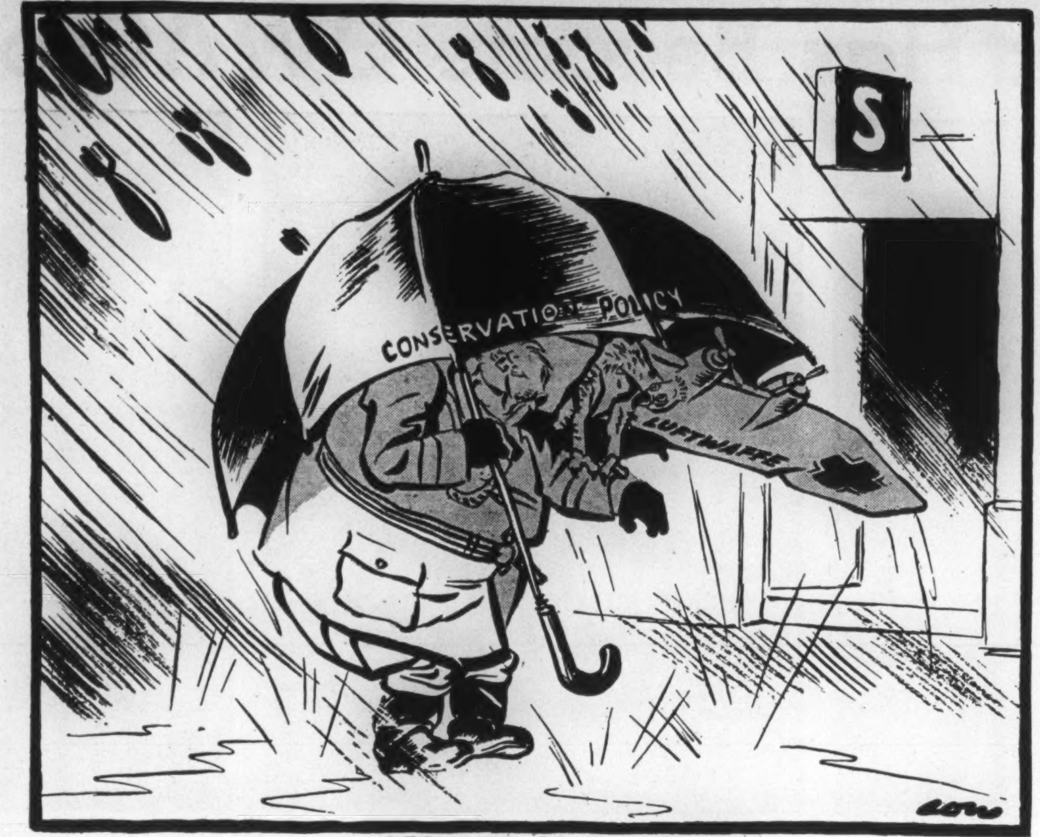
On one point Mr. Richer misinterprets our meaning, and is perhaps entitled to do so because we did not develop it as fully as we should. We observed *en passant* that among the very different alternatives advocated by different critics of Lord Halifax, that of the French - Canadians, the policy of having nothing to do with anybody, was probably the most likely to be adopted, because the French-Canadians to a great extent determine the external policy of Canada. We should of course have added qualifications to this latter statement. French Canada does not determine the external policy of the Dominion on those rare occasions when the rest of Canada is so strongly moved as to lay aside its ordinary political differences and unitedly demand a positive course of action. This occurred in 1914. It occurred in 1939, and to a degree in the preparatory years of 1938 and perhaps 1937; and Mr. Richer is right in saying that in those years French-Canadians did not determine the external policy of Canada. He goes on to say that during those years it was actually directed "in opposition to their patriotic ideals." Whether this is a correct assumption concerning the patriotic ideals of the French-Canadians it is not for us to say. We can however assure him that any other course corresponding more closely to what he himself advocates would have been very much in opposition to the patriotic ideals of the great majority of English-speaking Canadians and certainly of some (we do not know how many) French-Canadians. But outside of these moments of crisis the tendency of English-speaking Canadians is to dissipate their energies in disputes over homelier matters and to leave external policy to be conducted along those no-policy lines which, if not actually dictated by the Richers, are at least entirely acceptable to them.

War Expenditures

IN CONNECTION with last week's very acrimonious discussion in Parliament on the subject of the secrecy of the proceedings of the War Expenditures Committee, it is necessary to bear in mind one point which is hardly ever mentioned in the discussion. This is, that the principle of secrecy was adopted in the beginning, that all the witnesses who gave evidence did so under the protection of that principle, that much (though not all) of the information elicited was of a kind concerning which secrecy is important for the successful prosecution of the war, and finally, that the members of the Opposition parties who are now demanding publication consented to secrecy at the time of the hearings, and made at that time no reservations that they would in future demand publication of part or all of the evidence.

The Government is unquestionably obligated to secrecy—obligated towards other governments, towards the fighting forces, towards the parties who gave evidence. The Oppositionists who sat in the committee are equally obligated, and if they supposed that there was any possibility of secrecy being abandoned and of their being held responsible in any degree for its abandonment they would not be pressing for it. They know that the Government cannot possibly abandon it, and they are therefore trying to convince the public that the Government could abandon it and would do so if it were not afraid of the revelation of some unsavory scandals.

This is one of the difficulties of government in war time and one of the opportunities of Oppositions. It is a particularly useful opportunity to the CCF, part of whose appeal to the voters consists in the allegation that all private enterprise is inherently dishonest and that the larger a company is the more dishonest it is bound to be. The Progressive Conservative party now seems to feel—perhaps as a result of the political situation in certain provincial arenas—that it must not allow itself to be outdistanced by the CCF in these tactics, and it even shows signs of wanting to edge in on Mr. Coldwell's private feud with the Aluminum Company. If the voters are to react intelligently to this situation it is vital for them to bear in mind that a government inquiry which has begun by being secret cannot possibly be converted into a public one when its proceedings are almost finished, and that a Government which consented to such a change would be guilty of the worst kind of bad faith.



ORPHANS OF THE STORM (Copyright in All Countries.)

Fool's Paradise

By AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

SHE said, "I will keep spring with me all year;
I will have spring forever." So she made
A garden just beyond the pure clear
Alabaster of her colonnade.
With alabaster-stone its paths were laid,
And all its walks were curiously set
With crocus and the faint wood-violet,
Sky-colored hyacinth—the varied gleam
Of tulips, cool and smooth as tinted cream
Or warmly rose or ruddy or rayed with jet.
Low above all in cloud on cloud there hung
The bloom of flowering trees,
Pinky-white and white and full of bees.
It seemed a world forever new and young—
It seemed as if her passionate endeavor
Had made a world that could not know the pang
Of change. And in the leaves a blackbird sang,
Sang on and on forever.

(You must have looked again before you knew
That these were porcelain flowers and crystal dew;
The sky was painted silk, the bird a thing
Of cunning mechanism contrived to sing:
Nothing in all the garden breathed or grew.)

Then in her moon-pale house she sat, and heard
The clarinet of the immortal bird,
And watched the shadow of the budded boughs
Tremble upon the pillars of her house:
Exultantly
She smiled, she stretched defiant arms and cried
"O Death, thyself hast died!
O Time, O conqueror, bow thyself to me!"

Tranquilly, as if no challenge were,
Silence answered her.

A year—two years, and more—she lived content
In her eternal paradise; the sun,
A disc of burnished brass, appeared to run
From east to west until the day was done.
She never questioned how the seasons went
Beyond her wall, but as she chose would move
Through her unfading pleasance and approve
How not a petal fell
From cup or bell—
How the tall pear cascaded in a tide
Of foam that never died—
And how her blackbird sang
Till all the coverts of the garden rang.

So the years slid away. At last—(how late,
How soon, she never knew)—a shadow stole
Across the clear mirror of her soul:
Faintly she wearied of her high estate,
The enamelled and impearled
Lovely deadly sameness of her world
As intricate and exquisite as frost.
The unvarying blush, the fixed unwavering flame,
That never went or came,
Never was lovelier for its being lost.
She came to look with an indifferent eye
Upon the brazen sun, the silken sky:
The blackbird's harping echoed all too clear
Into her jaded ear.
She grew to look for what she could not find—
Some little human flaw
Which if she saw
Might heal the steady hardening of her mind.

Slowly, horror crept
Into her world and stalked her while she slept.
Out of the dead perfection of the place
Stared many a stealthy face
Not seen but sensed; and shuddering she would start
From dreams that chilled the marrow of the heart.
Soft footsteps followed her; cold fingers clung;
Voices that had no tongue
Whined and wept; her flowers that never sprang
Stood icy-perfect, star and leaf and stem
(She had hated nothing as she hated them)
And all the while, that clever
Toy, the blackbird, sang and sang and sang
Forever and forever.

And dreadfully she cried, "O Time, thou lord
Whom blindly I derided! help me. Death,
Deliver me and take my offered breath!"
Her cry was like a sword.

But with no sound, no stir,
Silence answered her.

Then madness seized her: with her hands alone,
Heedless of bleeding flesh and bruised bone,
Frenziedly
She shattered bird and leaf and flower and tree,
She battered down the walls of gleaming stone—
And as men flee the presence of the dead,
For very life she fled.

Beyond, there lay a vast lonely land
Dark under fir and cedar-bough, and deep
In its first winter sleep.
Above, on every hand,
The melancholy pines were murmurous
With a great sound like sea upon the sand:
And here and there
Lazily turning in the windless air
There fell the slow, slow
Lightly-feathered darts and barbs of snow.

She stood, she shivered in the keen clean air.
Far-off arose the glare
Of cities burning, and the muted sound
Of distant battle ebbed and flowed around—
But here was peace profound.
And she became aware
Joyfully, of her hands' and heart's pain—
Joyfully, that she bled:
She flung herself her length upon the sod
And weeping she thanked God
For power to suffer and to feel again—
That, having long been dead,
She had burst the white winding-sheet of the past
And was alive, alive, alive at last!

THE PASSING SHOW

MR. BRACKEN, it has been discovered, looks like Lincoln, except that he has no whiskers. He also looks like the leader of the Progressive Conservative party, except that he has no seat.

•

There may be some connection between being a "Progressive" party and having your leader outside of the House of Commons. There is Mr. Tim Buck of the Labor Progressives.

•

Jeremiah the office boy wants to know how the Montreal streetcar operators get home when they go on strike. Our suspicion is that they don't go home, for fear their wives will tell them what they think of them.

•

There are sixteen republics to one Russia, and the speech of the sixteen republics will be silver while the silence of the Kremlin will be golden.

•

Very Narrow Poem About the Broad Canadian Commissioner in London

Lean as ever,
Eyes as bright,
Vincent came to
Town tonight,
Bowed with his pe-
Culiar grace,
Met the world with
Smiling face.
Bankers, bishops,
Millionaires,
All the mighty
In affairs
Clustered near him
As was meet,
Sitting at his
Nimble feet.

Vincent turned from
All the mighty,
Murmured "Zooks" and
"Hoity-tighty!
There's a lad I
Always knew;
It's The Bard by
All that's blue!"
Nearly kissed us
On the brow
(But refrained; he
Hates a row).
Then he said, and
Crushed our mitt,
"Haven't changed the
Slightest bit!"
So we looked him
In the eyes
And we answered
In this wise:
"Diplomats are
Spoiled from youth.
Vincent, *can't* you
Tell the truth?"

J. E. M.

•

We sympathize with the Greeks even bearing rifts.

•

The Montreal streetcar workers are in favor of collective bargaining, and also of not having to live up to their collective bargains.

•

A fifteen-year-old Australian girl has been brought to court on a charge of bigamy. Very young to start hoarding.

•

Camillien Houde says he won't sign any papers to get his release from internment. There's a man who knows social security when he sees it.

•

The Montreal tramway workers should remember the danger of Three strikes and out!

•

The Baby Volcano

(A new volcano suddenly emerged last year in the pasture of a Mexican farmer. See illustrated article in the *National Geographic*.)

One morning a baby volcano
Came up in our backyard to play.
We cried "Scat" and "Shoo!" but naught we could do
Could drive that hot baby away.

The neighbors all came to admire him.
They said he looked just like his dad.
Old Etna, in truth, had been tough in *his* youth,
And this little beggar was bad.

All night he flung rocks at Miss Luna.
He bellowed and snorted all day.
With lava and ashes the orchard he smashes,
And scares all the livestock away.

His conduct became so outrageous,
And his breath was so awful to smell,
That folks in rebellion rebuked the young hellion
And told him to go back to hell.

JERRY BRITTON

•

Milliners in London are getting up to $150 for exclusive hats. There may be more on some women's heads than in them.

•

A new gas, if released down wind, will kill mosquitoes three miles away. It will be perfectly useless; they are quite intelligent enough to get on the upwind side.

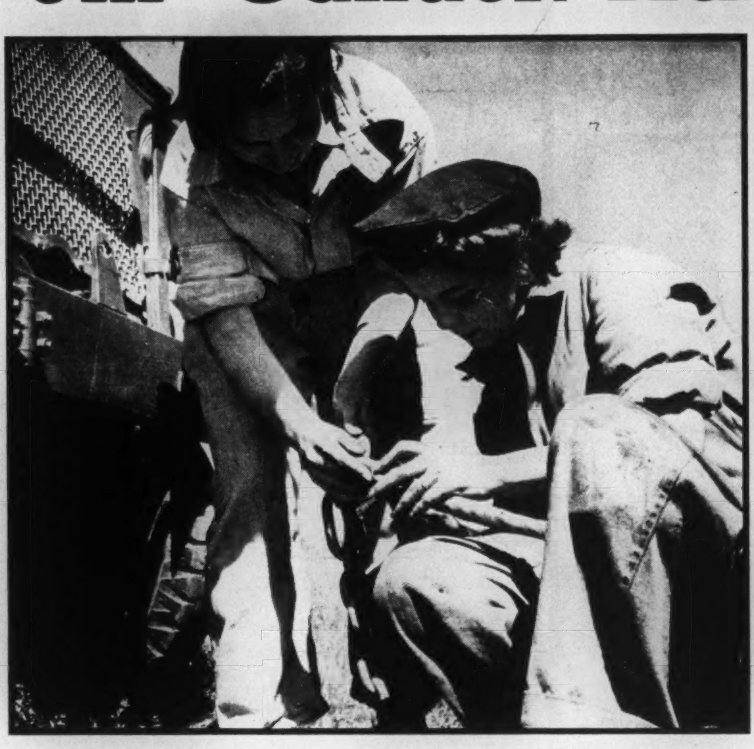
•

A German airman who came down in England had to walk seven miles to find someone who would capture him. But he probably felt that it was worth it.

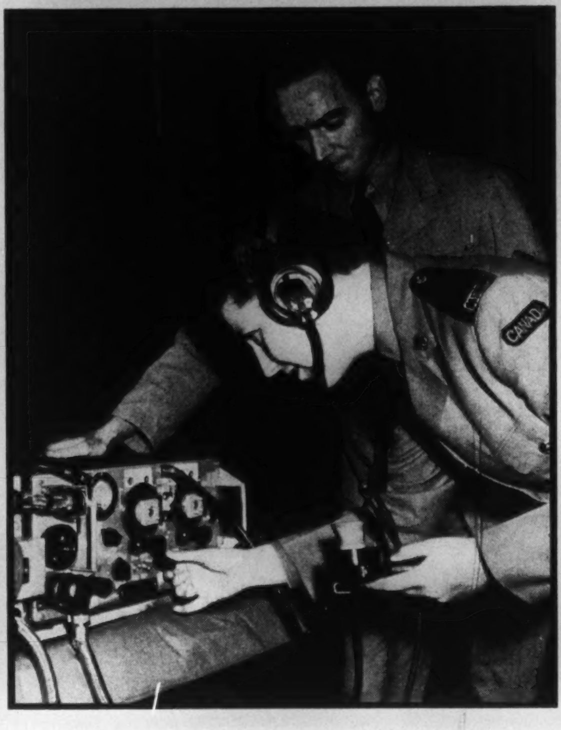
•

We have to admit that Mr. Bedaux could speed-up anything, even his own death.

"Jill" Canuck Has Become CWAC of All Trades

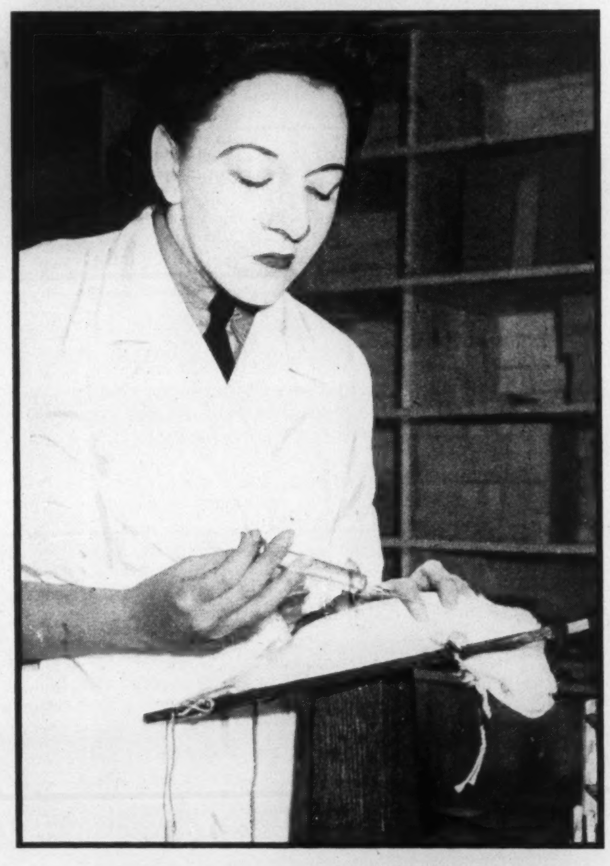


There is more to driving than sitting at a steering wheel, as these CWAC students, who are mending a tow cable, discovered.



Learning the technicalities of an Army short wave set is L/Cpl. Margaret Brown of Calgary.

Only CWAC at present handling such an instrument is Cpl. I. Merpaw, Regina, seen operating a Telecord recording machine.



Training as a Laboratory Technician, Cpl. Sally Milroy takes a blood sample from a guinea pig.

SOMETIME this month, at a small, active Army radio station, an unostentatious little ceremony will be enacted in which even the principal characters won't recognize their importance. A soldier wireless operator will grind out the butt of his cigarette at the end of his trick, brush the eyeshade off his forehead, and with the satisfied sigh of a job well done, will reach for his jacket. Quietly, but with complete assurance, a smartly attired young member of the Canadian Women's Army Corps will slip into the soldier's just-vacated seat, reach for the earphones and pick up where her predecessor left off.

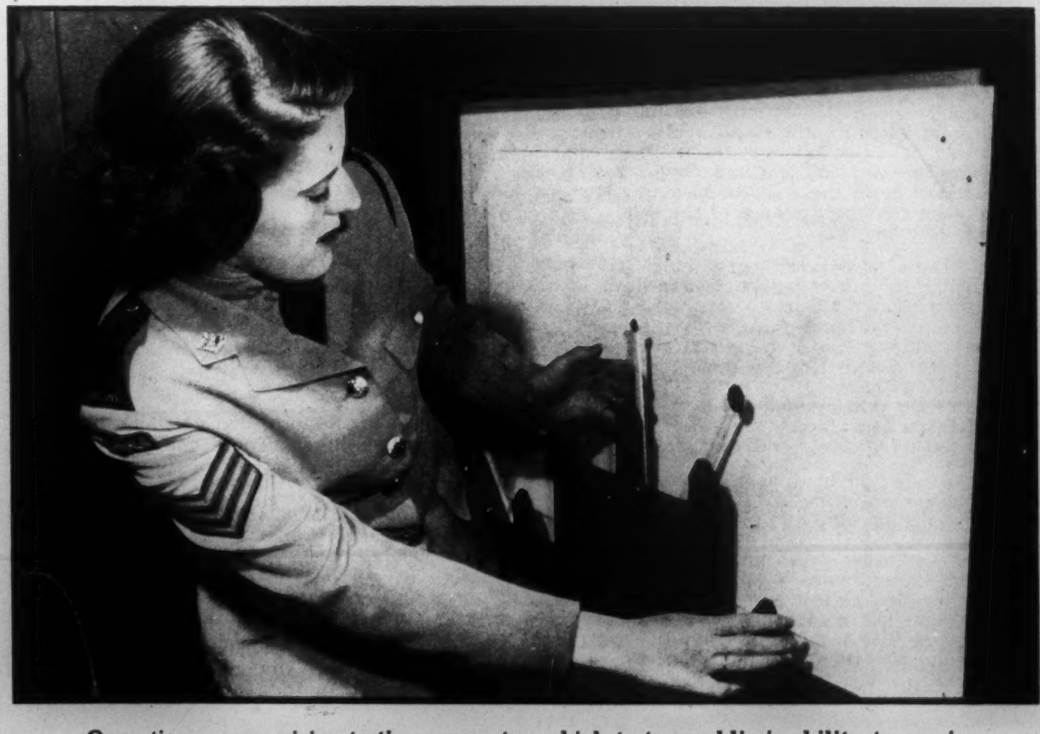
Another of the Army's multitudinous duties will have been taken over by the ever-increasing tradeswomen of the CWAC.

The recent addition of wireless operation to the list of specialized jobs open to members of the Corps brings the number of skilled occupations to a total of 20. But that doesn't mean there are only 20 military occupations open to the uniformed women. It signifies only that trades training courses for these twenty activities are in operation. There are numberless duties that have been undertaken by the CWAC for which only their pre-enlistment experience or on-the-spot training qualified them.

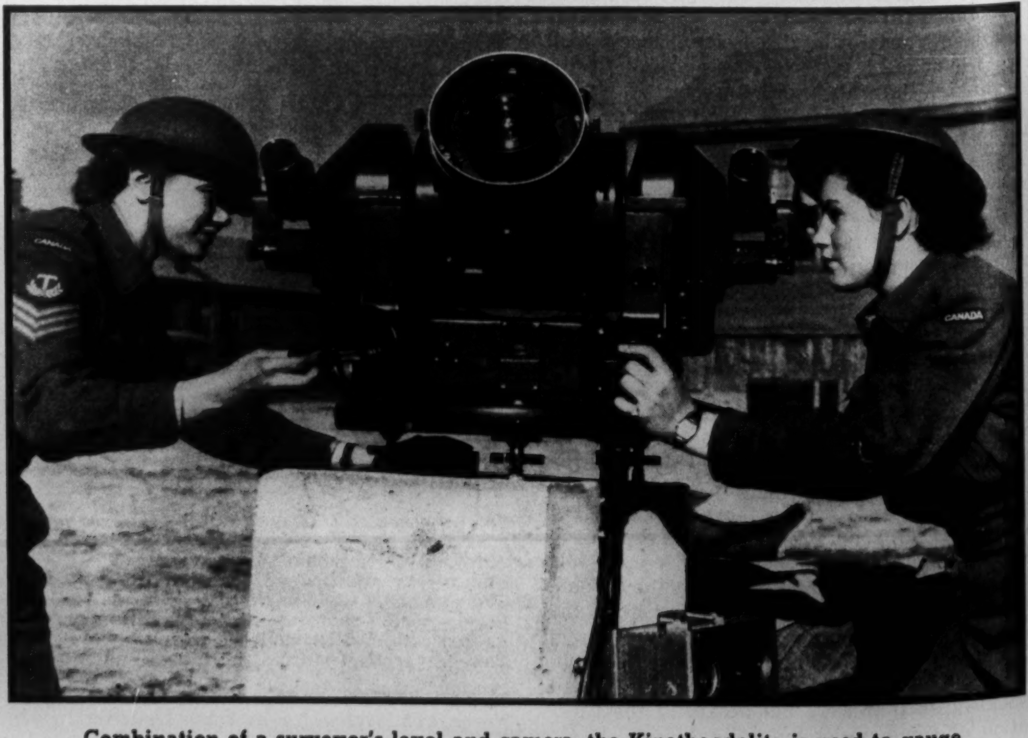
The number of new trades, training centres and courses developed and opened during the past year is a significant indication of the increasing recognition of the ability of the Corps personnel to hold down posts hitherto considered unsuitable for them. Courses were started this year for clerk stenographers at St. John, N.B., Toronto, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask. Other courses in various centres train women as draughtswomen (architectural and engineering), driver mechanics, nursing orderlies and hospital cooks.

And what's more to the point, since last July the women in khaki are being paid Trade's Pay equal to that of the men for the specialized jobs deserving such pay, if they qualify for the jobs after being trades tested. Since the courses were first started, 3608 CWAC's have been trade tested,—3080 of them between January and November, 1943.

Jean Lamb, Toronto, only qualified girl armourer in the C.W.A.C., fits butt piece into rifle barrel.



Operating a new vision-testing apparatus which tests a soldier's ability to see in the darkness. This is one of the new trade courses offered members of the C.W.A.C.

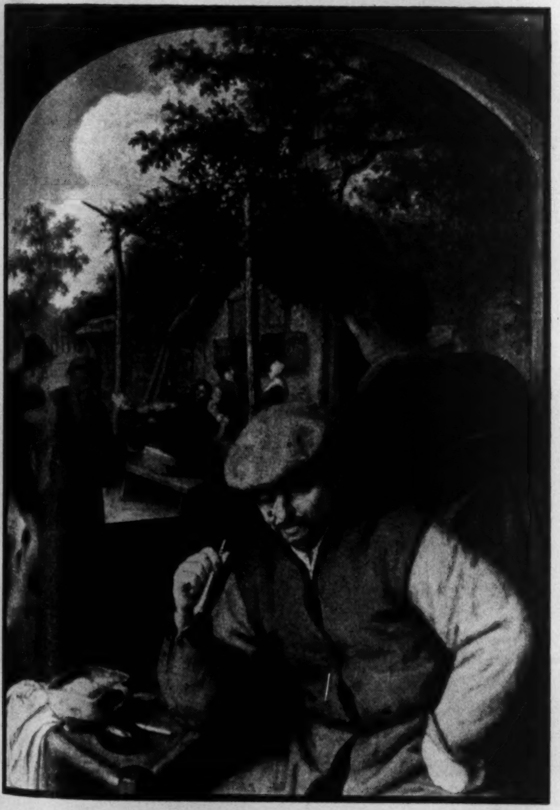


Combination of a surveyor's level and camera, the Kinetheodolite is used to gauge the accuracy of anti-aircraft fire. CWAC's now get extensive training in its operation.

Rare Dutch Primitives Feature Current Show

By Arthur Lismer, A.R.C.A.

Jacob Cornelisz, "Adoration of the Kings"
(From Koetser Galleries, New York)



Adriaen van Ostade, "After the Day's Work"
(From Schaeffer Galleries, New York)

THE great exhibition "FIVE CENTURIES OF DUTCH ART" for the benefit of suffering children in Britain, in Holland and in other occupied countries, opens shortly at the Museum of Fine Arts in Montreal. His Excellency, the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness, the Princess Alice will graciously perform the opening ceremony on March 9.

The art galleries of the United States, private collectors in the United States and Canada, the Netherlands Government from its exiled collection of paintings from the Rijksmuseum and other galleries and collectors in Holland—all these have generously loaned to the exhibition such a collection of Dutch art as has never been seen on this Continent before.

Among these are ten Frans Hals, about the same number of Rembrandts, "The Milkmaid", by Vermeer and two other works of that great artist. Jan Steen, van Ostade, Terborch, Ruysdael, Hobbema are well represented.

Several paintings shown in this exhibition belong to the collection of Mr. H. E. ten Cate in Almelo, Holland who sent the paintings to the United States in 1939, to be shown at the New York World's Fair. When war broke out and the canvases could not be returned to Holland they were transferred to the custody of the Netherlands Government in the U.S. These paintings have not been shown in Canada before.

Naturally the great and popular art of the Dutch people of the seventeenth century is more largely represented than any other century in range and character, in distinguished men and craftsmanship. In patriotic fervour, this was the supreme age, the flowering of a nation's art. This was the result of a new freedom, the firm establishment of a new faith and independence as a nation.

True enough that the 18th and 19th centuries saw the decadence of Dutch painting. But the exhibition has a glowing finale to its five centuries. Vincent van Gogh, represented by more than thirty canvases, many of them new to Canadian artists and public, defies the accusation of decadence by its outburst of colour and design.

In the last ten years of the 19th century the Dutchman, who started his painful journey through life with greyness of subject and of colour in Holland and who went out in madness and glory in a sunny south amid the clashes of tradition and revolt of styles and schools in France, is often associated with French art. Whatever his connection with French art may be, Van Gogh is still a great Hollander.

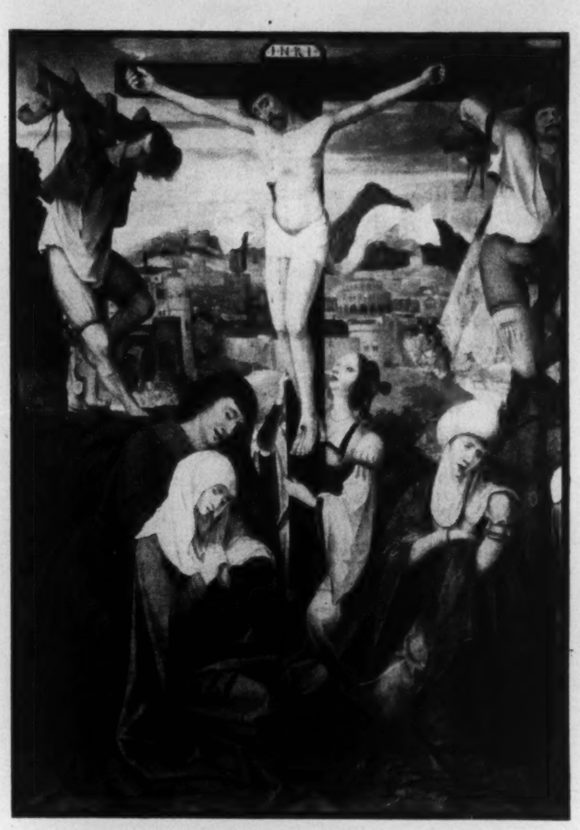
Although much of the interest in the Exhibition will centre around the better known masters of portraiture of genre of the 17th century, it may be that it will be the so-called Primitives of the 15th and 16th centuries that may capture the show. Most of these have rarely been seen outside the great galleries of Europe.

It has always been difficult to distinguish Dutch Primitives from those of Belgium. Painters born in Holland travelled south and brought a new, more vigorous life to painting in the Belgian cities they visited. It had been suggested that the van Eycks were from Holland or from the southern German provinces. And the van Eycks with their Ghent altar pieces were the first most brilliant evidence that northern European painting had bridged the gap between the middle ages and the Renaissance. Other painters we know to be Dutch travelled to the south. Jan van Scorel travelled as far afield as Italy, where he was, for a time, surveyor of the papal art collections. Then he returned to Utrecht, where he reigned as a man of prestige, because of his former position in Rome.

SOME Dutch painters stayed in Holland. Hieronymus Bosch, one of whose works is included in the Exhibition, worked on his weird fantasies in a town with the wonderful name of 's Hertogenbosch (Bois le Duc). Jacob Cornelisz was active in Amsterdam, and van Leyden, an infant prodigy who painted prolifically and well at fourteen, worked in the town whose name he bore.

The Dutch primitive tradition is not a meagre one. Painters like Dirk Bouts reveal the same affection for light which fills the canvases of Vermeer. The van Eycks, themselves, express the same concern with space which is so much part of the work of de Hooch. And that love of the material in Dutch art, a love of flowers and jewels and clothes, we can find in Cornelis, as we can find later in the paintings of Metsu. That delicious, rather wicked humour is as much part of the works of Bosch as it is of Frans Hals. Among the Primitives themselves, there is a development from the fine, jewelled style of the van Eycks to the breadth and simplicity of handling which we find in the works of van Leyden and van Scorel.

But the Primitives must not be regarded as curiosities to be examined in the light of the great masters which are to follow, but as paintings of great charm and dignity which will enthrall everyone with their precise detail and glowing colours, and it is as such that they may very well steal the show in the Exhibition of Five Centuries of Dutch Art.



Cornelis Engelbrechtsz, "Crucifixion"
(From Schaeffer Galleries, New York)

Jan van Scorel, "Adoration of the Kings"
(From Koetser Galleries, New York)

Lucas van Leyden, "Portrait of a Man"
(From Hamilton Palace Collection, London)

Vincent van Gogh, "His House in Arles"
(Property of the Netherlands Government)

Rembrandt, "Christ with Folded Arms"
(Loaned by Mrs. Louis F. Hyde, Glenn Falls, N.Y.)

The Health Insurance Bill and its Dental Benefits

By RONALD WHILLANS

The great difficulty in the way of proper dental care in Canada is our scarcity of dentists. Estimates say that we need 23,000 dentists while we actually have only 4,400.

In this review of the dental benefits in the proposed Dominion Health Insurance Act, Mr. Whillans points out that this shortage of necessity confines planning to prevention of oral illhealth and provision of services to young children for the present.

AN INTEGRAL and important feature of the health insurance measure slated for presentation to Parliament at an early date is the dental benefit. The future health of people anywhere depends upon the quality, sufficiency and continuity of preventive measures and curative ministrations of health services in their midst. Whether these services are provided by the state or become attainable by all citizens as a result of a higher standard of living induced by national measures of social security, they can only effect the desired result in direct ratio to their efficiency.

Dental health services for all the people of Canada are not available because there is only one dentist to approximately 2,600 of the population. Military establishments call for one dentist to each 500 men. On this basis we would need 23,000 dentists to promote and safeguard the oral health of some 11,500,000 citizens, whereas there are only about 4,400 practising dentists in the country.

Normally there are some 150 dentists graduating each year from Canada's five university dental schools after having completed two years in liberal arts and sciences followed by four years of professional education in dentistry. When one makes allowance for annual mortality, it is obvious many years must elapse before a complete or adequate dental benefit can be provided under any national health insurance scheme.

Under economic conditions as they have existed in this country, the number of dental practitioners in the larger urban centres has been ample to provide professional services to those able to pay for them. Under some other given set of more favorable circumstances affecting the body politic, and particularly in relation to a plan of state aid and direction of services in the whole field of public health, it is obvious that neither the present dental personnel nor the existing facilities for increasing that personnel are sufficient.

Cognizance must be taken of the present and potential facilities and services in relation to the needs of the citizens as a whole in formulating a national health insurance plan. In other words a long-range program is necessary if the betterment of the health of the nation is to be achieved ultimately.

In some European countries where "sickness insurance" and even where health insurance legislation has been enacted with the avowed purpose of stressing prevention of disease, there has developed a retrogression in so far as the dental profession is concerned. These factors have been given consideration by the drafters of the Bill which the Government proposes to introduce in Parliament during the present session.

A perusal of the Section of the proposed Bill providing for dental benefit clearly indicates that, in so far as this feature of the measure is concerned, the Government plan for setting up the necessary administrative machinery should serve the best interest of the public at large and maintain the present high standard of Canadian dental services.

Benefits Can Be Extended

The framers of the health insurance program have been careful to insert provisions governing health benefit which will enable the Commission charged with administration to progressively extend dental services in step with the ability of the available dental personnel of the country to provide a maximum of its most beneficial kind of professional service.

The approach to dental health envisaged by the proposed Act of Parliament is a definite plan for controlling dental disease in Canada. The dental benefit Section of the present draft of the Bill provides, in part, that the program may be limited in the first instance to persons not over a prescribed age, subject to advance in that age from time to time, contingent upon the ability of available dental personnel to give complete dental health services to those already under the plan, in addition to others who are thus to be brought under it.

At the outset of the operation of the dental benefit feature, the younger the age limit adopted the more opportunity there will be to gain control of the entire problem of dental disease. For example, the average child at six years of age, who has not had proper dental care, has not reached nearly as advanced a stage of oral ill health as the child of ten in like circumstances. The older the age limit for adoption under the plan at the outset, the greater must be the backlog of dental disease and the greater the cost in dollars and cents to the country.

If the initial age limit were advanced too far, the dental services of Canada would be inadequate to give a complete dental service to those covered, and worse still the preventive aspect of those services would be seriously impaired.

Emphasis on Prevention

It is proposed that emphasis will be placed on prevention rather than on cure or treatment of disease. It is not a program which calls for large-scale extractions and filling of teeth for the dentally decrepit. It is a constructive program having its genesis with prenatal advice to expectant mothers, extending to children of pre-school age and carrying on through the periods of childhood and adolescence. It has been demonstrated in many urban centres where dental services are provided in the schools that the incidence of dental caries (decay of tooth structure) among the students has decreased from the former high percentages of from 95 to 98 to the comparatively low percentages of from 45 to 50.

The greatest factor militating against any large-scale plan for dental services is the backlog of dental needs among the whole population. At the beginning of the present war it was found that 23 per cent of the available manpower was unfit for enlistment owing to dental defects. If the proposed Bill becomes law it is said Canada will be the first country to institute a definite and thorough plan of control in the field of public health in so far as dentistry is concerned.

On this continent dentistry has advanced more than in any other part of the world. When the dentist is uncertain as to whether his patient is in condition to undergo a dental operation he consults the patient's medical doctor. Thus the medical profession and the dental profession have co-operated in the discharge of their respective professional services in this country for many years.

The health insurance measure now contemplated will provide for a continuance and enhancement, it is hoped, of that same co-operation in services rendered for the maximum benefit of the public as has characterized the joint and mutual efforts of medical and dental practitioners in the past. It is in the public interest that it should be so. Therefore, in the matter of administration of the health insurance scheme it is expected that the dental profession will have direct representation on commissions, federal and provincial.

Provision is made for the right of selection of the available dentists by persons, other than minors, who are entitled to dental benefit. Panels of dentists listed by the class, or classes, of service each dental practitioner is qualified to provide will be published, according to the plan now proposed in the draft Bill.

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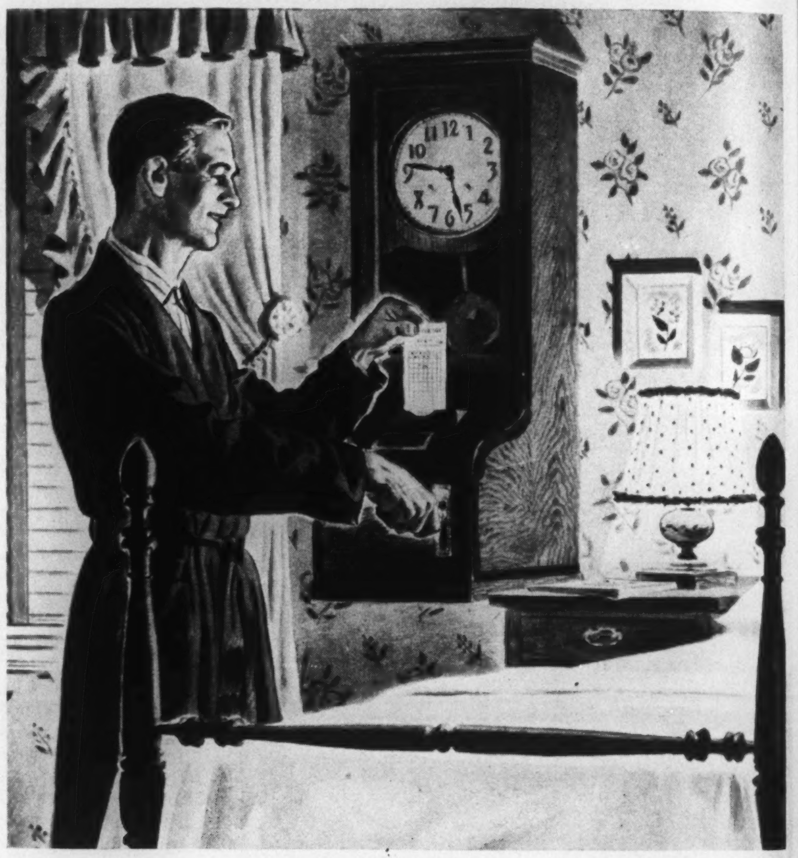

If you punched a clock when you went to bed

IF YOU PUNCHED a time clock on going to bed, and again on arising, how many hours would your time card show?

Authorities say that adults need daily at least eight hours of sleep or rest in bed—children need considerably more. *This is especially true in these strenuous wartime days.*

Refreshing sleep comes more easily when you slow down and relax *before* bedtime. Try to forget your worries. They result in tension that defeats sleep. Try to have your bedroom dark, quiet, and well-ventilated. Bed clothing that weighs too heavily is an enemy of sleep. So is too much food, either solid or liquid, just before bedtime.

If you have difficulty getting to sleep, remember that complete relaxation is the next best thing. Relaxing physically means letting yourself "go limp all over". It is the exact opposite of tenseness.

You can teach yourself to relax. First, learn to recognize tenseness wherever it occurs in the body. Then, practice letting the tense muscles go limp. Try it at odd moments during the day—it is the secret of conserving energy.

Plenty of sound, undisturbed sleep is especially important to workers on a night shift. Someone—usually it will be the wife or mother—must take responsibility for planning the night worker's schedule on an orderly, regular basis. His bedroom should be away from family activity. A screen between window and bed will help shut out light. Some night workers have found that they go to the job more refreshed if they take their hours of sleep just before their working hours, rather than just after.

Healthy, normal sleep permits your heart, lungs, and other vital organs to "loaf" along. The body can then mend its worn-out tissues and build new ones. Your full quota of sleep should give you the renewed energy to carry you through the next day feeling well, working efficiently, and in good spirits.

To help you meet the increased pressure and strain of these busy days, Metropolitan will send you, on request, a free copy of a folder, *"Relax and Revive."*

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BRITISH NEWS-LETTER

Rome Resistance is to Scare the Democracies from Invasion

By COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

(Cabled from England as part of the London News-Letter and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)

IN PLANNING military operations Hitler never loses sight of the political considerations. His appraisal of his enemy's psychology may be appallingly bad as it frequently has been where Britain and America were concerned, but he does, nevertheless, give political warfare a definite and important place in the pattern of total war.

At the present stage of this struggle he is being forced to withdraw from Russia. Finland and the Baltic states are slipping from his grasp. The progress of the Red armies into Poland and towards Rumania continues. He is fighting a bitter retreat in Italy and is faced with the prospect of a full-scale Allied invasion in northwest Europe.

Black as is Hitler's military horizon, he still strives to secure political advantages from it. In fact, the more serious his military position becomes the more he appears to rely on political operations. However justified our confidence in the future of the Allied cause may be, it is well to keep in mind precisely what mischief Hitler is up to in the political field.

He is clearly trying to frighten the governments and peoples of Britain and America on two scores. In the first place, he is seeking by action and words to make us hesitate to launch a full-scale invasion in the west. To this end his propaganda has harped for months on the strength of his defences in western Europe. The Atlantic wall and powerful mobile reserves, we are told, will defy attempts to create a real second front in the west and our casualties will be terrible. These words are now being backed by prodigious (but necessarily limited) effort on the part of the Germans in Italy. We are being told, in effect, that German resistance at Anzio and Cassino is only a foretaste of what we may expect on an unlimited scale in northwestern Europe, where the enemy is fully prepared to meet our attacks.

At the same time, the Nazis are trying to frighten Britain and America by conjuring up the spectre of Russian domination of the whole continent of Europe. Forced by the Red armies to retreat westwards, Hitler cunningly hints to us that if he is forced to make a choice he will leave the eastern gateways of Europe open to the Russians in order to devote his resources to beating off Allied attacks in the west.

Thus, Hitler is saying to Britain and America; "Invasion in the west will be unduly costly to you and probably will fail. In any case it will mean that Russia will be in effective control of Europe." The conclusion we are left to draw is that it will be wiser for us to make a separate peace now with Nazi Germany.

Changes in Russia

That great political and social changes are taking place in Soviet Russia must be plain to any observer. The nature and direction of these changes deserve careful study, not only because of the lessons we western democracies can learn from them, but still more because only through knowing the Russian people better can we find a basis for future cooperation with them. Without that cooperation another world war is inescapable.

The broad outlines of these Soviet developments are easily discernible. Patriotism has been reborn and the sharp distinction between the party and the general population has diminished. The Church is accepted as an integral part of the national life, and the old revolutionary tendency to break down home and family ties has been reversed. The ideal of individual morality has been restored. After living in a world of their own for more than two decades, the Russians are now being encouraged to learn about other countries and peoples, their history, habits, and achievements.

Some may look upon these new Russian developments as marks of a counter-revolution. We regard them rather as a healthy sign that the Soviet has emerged from the revolutionary period with its uncertainties and fears and has taken a new place among the great nations of the world in a self-confident thirsting for knowledge and the amenities of life which her people have been denied.

Among these changes in outlook and in emphasis taking place in the social and political life of Soviet Russia, none is more important than those in the field of education. Even under the stress of war the Russians devote much thought and effort to educational work, and on no subject are they more outspoken in self-criticism and demands for reform. In the following discussion of this subject I have relied on information supplied by visitors to Russia and reports of the Russians themselves. These reports are that older pupils have been sent to labor reserve camps or work. Owing to a lack of facilities, all kinds of schooling came to be worked on the shift system so that all children attending received some education, though the time spent in school was cut down.

War conditions also brought into being some 700 boarding schools, a type of school previously almost unknown in Russia. This required a technique foreign to the educational authorities who thus were called on to act as parents as well as teachers. Some local authorities adapted themselves remarkably well despite wartime difficulties and by organizing their own local supplies where distribution from the centre broke down kept a maximum number of children at school. In Leningrad, for instance, Potemkin reports "all children without exception were brought into school". Other authorities, however, incurred the censure of the Commissar for inefficiency in equipping and heating schools and allowing so many children to drift away from school.

To Improve Teaching

At the end of last year accounts appeared in the press about the change over in Russia from co-education for older children to separate instruction for boys and girls. This development, however, is only a part of a much bigger change in the Russian educational policy, in turn a part of the rapid development in Soviet philosophy which is becoming apparent in international as well as domestic affairs.

The war, naturally, meant a serious curtailment of school work in the Soviet Union. In the early days of the war many school buildings were taken over for other purposes, a procedure now being rapidly reversed. Thousands of teachers have joined the forces, and illiteracy is still too frequent. Many pupils are unable to put their thoughts either into speech or on paper. Teachers too "will have to look to their Russian".

The prime necessity in the Soviet Union is the raising of the status and proficiency of the ordinary teacher. Already in theory at least he enjoys many material privileges and being ranked as a scientist is entitled to special rations of food and clothing ("even outward appearance must inspire pupils") and priority in the provision of housing and the consumption of goods. In practice, he, in company with the majority of his countrymen, has to go without many things, but improvement in living conditions is continually being pressed. Academically he frequently lacks the wherewithal to even keep up his studies, let alone broaden his cultural and political outlook.

The comments in Mr. Potemkin's report on the indiscipline, not to say hooliganism, of the pupils reveal one great defect in the educational system. This is the lack of authority in all grades of teachers dealing with children in their care. A form teacher looks to the head teacher and the latter to the local educational authority. This defect is to be remedied and the authority of the teacher strengthened by means of "various measures to be applied to school children and designed to do away with the rotten system of persuasion and coaxing."

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CBC News Can be Good But Never Impartial

By D. P. O'HEARN

Recent weeks have seen renewed criticism in Parliament of the CBC News Service, the major claim being that it doesn't interpret political news impartially.

Mr. O'Hearn points out that by its nature the CBC News can never be strictly impartial, but that with certain improvements in its style of reporting and in its news sources it could do a more satisfactory job of political coverage.

LAST week in Parliament there were complaints again about political coverage in CBC newscasts. E. G. Hansell, the Social Credit member for Macleod, Alberta, and one of the sharpest radio critics in the House, complained that the CBC newscasts were unduly favoring the CCF. W. A. Tucker, the Liberal member for Rosthern, Sask., backed Mr. Hansell's complaint and enlarged on it to claim that generally the CBC did not interpret political news impartially. On other occasions there have been complaints in similar vein from both sides of the House. About this time last year, if memory serves correctly, Mr. Coldwell was claiming that the CBC was discriminating against the CCF.

Running through all of these complaints has been the feeling that in some way the CBC news has been manipulated. Mr. Hansell even said there was a "hidden hand", acting "in some way which he does not know or cannot prove."

What Mr. Hansell, Mr. Coldwell and the other critics in Parliament do not appreciate, though we believe that Parliament at large is beginning to get a better understanding of it, is that the CBC's political news coverage can not possibly be impartial.

There is no question of a hidden hand. Aside from the fact that no reporting, except a stenographic record, can be completely impartial, the CBC news service in its political reporting works under limitations which will always leave it open to the suspicion of favoritism. At present it can be greatly improved, but it can never be impartial.

In transferring radio to public ownership one of the attractions was said to be that it would be able to give clear, impartial and adequate coverage to political news; presenting the conduct of our national affairs in its proper importance and through a medium which would awaken public interest. This is the ideal.

Not Enough Space

In practice, however, the ideal hasn't proved feasible. One obstacle has been the matter of space. The CBC has only one newscast a day, the National News Bulletin at ten o'clock at night EDT, which, due to the time of sitting of the House, can give good coverage to parliamentary news. This bulletin is made up on an average of about 2200 words, and of this the content on Ottawa affairs will run anywhere from three hundred to a thousand words, depending greatly on the activity on the fighting fronts and the length of any other international or national stories, such as the Montreal street-car strike, which are "musts". Within these three hundred to a thousand words the National News Bulletin must "cover Ottawa".

Any experienced journalist knows just how difficult this would be for a newspaper, or for a private radio station, catering to a sectional interest. For the *National* News Bulletin, which by its nature must give an over-all report, and must be impartial, it is an impossible task. Any average day that Parliament is sitting in Ottawa there will be anywhere from five to twenty-five stories arising out of the House alone, and Hansard, which is the only impartial report, will run about forty thousand words. To cover the House alone, ignoring other Ottawa news, in a report of from three hundred to a thousand words just can't be done.

The procedure that therefore is followed in the CBC is the same as in newspaper practice. Certain stories which are closer to the public are high-lighted and others are very briefly noted or not mentioned at all. In the newspapers, which of course know that it is impossible to be impartial and from whom impartiality is not expected, this is in order. But on the national radio it is another matter. Certain less important but more interesting issues are liable to be featured out of all importance, while other vital matters are liable to die in limbo. And of course the selection of the stories to be high-lighted must depend on editorial judgment, and, it being beyond human attainment to be absolutely unprejudiced, there must be discrimination in certain directions—and, the human element entering again, it will most probably be towards, as Mr. Hansell complains, the Social Crediters or other coming-but-not-yet-up parties.

Politics a 'Hot Potato'

Another factor prejudicial to impartiality is the very nature of political news. It is of course the hottest of hot potatoes, and the natural inclination of public servants handling such hot potatoes is to drop them or at least cool them off before handing them on to the public. And much of the flavor of Parliament is lost if it is served pre-cooled.

In the light of these factors the CBC news service can never approach impartiality. Parliament and its members should appreciate this. They may argue against discrimination if they like but should not look for "hidden hands". This attitude, in fact, is responsible for much that is poor in the political coverage in the CBC news today. For though the system is public-owned its officials are human, and towards the tinderbox of Ottawa they have adopted the attitude of "leave it alone as much as possible." This keeps back improvements which could be made.

Three of these improvements are in the style of reporting, the news sources, and the personnel of the CBC news services as they apply to political affairs.

In its reporting at present the service strains between two aims. It looks on itself as being in the double position of being the national radio system and at the same time in rivalry with private news services (both in Canada and the United States). The natural trend is for a conflict between integrity and showmanship, with the constant question being whether it should give the public what it wants most or what it should have—which isn't always the same thing when it comes to an accurate report on political affairs. If the CBC could convince itself that it is a national news service and not in direct competition with Lowell Thomas or John Vandercook it would be much more prone to give good over-all reports and not be attracted to sensationalism and high-lighting.

Over-All Reports

For style in its political reporting, in the light of its peculiar position, it would seem that it should abandon established practice and change to over-all reports which instead of trying to give necessarily incomplete accounts of specific events would present the feelings and trends of Parliament. Such an over-all report to an extent would have to be opinion, but it would be much better, stamped as opinion, than supposedly impartial reports which by their nature must be prejudiced.

The present sources for political news could also be definitely improved. Strange as it may seem the CBC has never had a news bureau in Ottawa, but has relied on the Canadian Press and the British United Press for coverage. It has a six-man news staff overseas today but it has never had a permanent man in Ottawa, the explanation being of course that an Ottawa bureau would be too close to politics and politicians for comfort; this consideration outweighs the advantages.

As it is now, Ottawa news is received in the CBC's Toronto bureau on the ordinary newspaper wires of the Canadian Press and BUP. The Canadian Press alone will file anywhere from two to ten thousand words a night on Ottawa during the session; in style highlighting whatever matter may be of current interest and treating other stories at varying length.

The two or three editors handling this copy in Toronto will have to read, assemble and write from fifteen to twenty stories and twenty-two hundred words in less than three hours in preparing their bulletin. On routine news events, the war and other running stories based on action, this is not such a chore, for usually the main lead will carry the essential news and the rest will be background which can be readily eliminated. But in political reporting, with such a variety of issues so little understood by the public, it is a much more complicated matter.

If the story being handled is not clear in the mind of whoever is doing the digesting it will be a muddle when he is through with it, and with radio it should be sparkling clear, for there is no such thing as re-reading. The natural tendency for an editor selecting stories in Toronto (the selection under very minor limitations is left to the individual) is to write at greater length those stories with which he is more familiar and just give passing mention to the more involved issues.

Should be First Hand

Under these circumstances it would be much more effective for the CBC to have its own Ottawa bureau, which could file stories styled for radio written by men with a first-hand knowledge of Ottawa affairs and with more leisure to construct their reports. If the system of political coverage should be changed to over-all reports, as suggested earlier, this would be essential. But even under the present system it should be an immeasurable help.

One other improvement that can be effected in the News Service so far as its political news is concerned is in personnel. Due to the salary limitations of its establishment, for which of course Ottawa can thank itself, the CBC has been unable to find men properly qualified to handle political news. The salary range for editors in the news service runs from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars a year, and today, when waiters in a good tavern can make more than this, naturally the CBC can't attract top-rank journalists; men qualified by long experience which is the only training ground for political reporting. It is surprising that it has the high calibre of editor that it has: mainly young newspapermen, well-equipped to handle routine news, but unfortunately lacking in political experience. Of six men handling the national news last year, at least two had never been in the House at Ottawa while it was in session and none was an experienced parliamentary reporter.

There are other improvements that can be made in the CBC news service, and it is gratifying to see Parliament paying some attention to it, for eventually with this interest these improvements will come out and be made. Too few of us in Canada realize the exceedingly important position of the CBC News, and particularly the National News Bulletin, as the largest disseminator of information in Canada. Its audience is tremendous and Mr. Hansell and his fellow critics may very properly be excused if they feel that they are losing one ounce of rightfully earned publicity value from this potentially terrific propaganda power.

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Utmost Freedom of Trade in All Directions is King's Policy

By G. C. WHITTAKER

THAT Canada will face the brave new postwar world with a brand new trade policy reflecting the prevalent idea of increased international intercourse and cooperation there can no longer be any doubt provided the Mackenzie King Government is still here to determine such matters. Nor should there be any surprises in the policy when the Government gets around to unveiling it, for those who now take the trouble to observe the course of straws in the trade winds.

Already there are enough straws in the air to deplete substantially the winter fodder supply, to say nothing of darkening the sky for opponents of change. All of them are, of course, launched into the air currents from the basic position of the Prime Minister's traditional partiality for freeing the channels of trade. It is necessary to point to only a few of them to establish the course they are taking.

There was the sending of a delegation of trade treaty experts to London last midsummer to discuss with British officials questions in connection with postwar trade relations. The precise purpose of these discussions was never officially disclosed, but it was no secret that it had to do with modification or termination of the Empire preference agreements made at the Empire Economic Conference in Ottawa in 1932 and subsequently revised. The immediate occasion for these discussions was the notice served on Britain by Washington when the United States government determined to assist our side in the war by the process of lend-lease, that one acceptable quid pro quo would be compliance with the U.S. desire to see the abandonment of the preferences. But while the move against the preferences stemmed directly from the Washington attitude it in no way conflicted with the well established policy of the Prime Minister. And at the time these London discussions were going on Ottawa brought forth its formula for international monetary exchange policy which was frankly aimed at the promotion of international trade arrangements involving all-round tariff reductions.

Next, there were the statements made to the National Foreign Trade Association of the United States last October by Mr. King and his parliamentary assistant, Mr. Brooke Claxton, which proclaimed Ottawa's desire for a tariff ceiling understanding among the nations and its willingness to give leadership to the world in actual tariff reduction by a tariff-slashing deal with the U.S.

Hint in Speech From Throne

Then early in January the tariff and trade experts who had been to London last summer were sent to Washington for discussions about multilateral trade treaties. And two or three weeks later the speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament contained a pointed hint that the government considered steps to promote larger imports and exports as essential to the nation's postwar economy.

And now, with our trade experts again in Washington, we have Mr. Graham Towers coming out flat-footedly in his annual Bank of Canada statement for a postwar policy of concentration on specialized production for export, in which we would have a competitive advantage, as opposed to a policy of self-sufficiency involving assistance to industries by tariff protection or other forms of state subsidy. Mr. Towers' statement is highly significant for three reasons in particular: (1) because he is the government's No. 1 economic adviser; (2) because in it he frankly admits that the policy he favors entails important internal adjustments; (3) because the policy is in line with proposals which insiders at Ottawa know to be under official examination at the present time. Even without his supplementary argument that large imports and exports are essential for the maintenance of our standard of living at a high level, there need be

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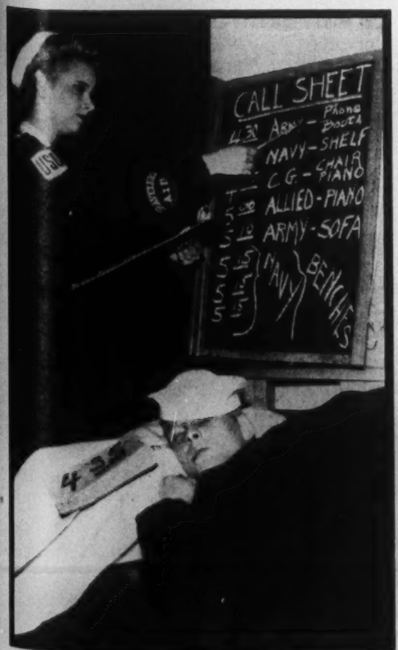
no doubt as to what the proposed policy implies. It implies the opening of our home market to the freer entry of commodities which cannot be produced in Canada as cheaply as they can be produced elsewhere, in return for freer access to external markets for goods which we are able to produce economically. In addition to agricultural products, such goods would include manufactured commodities in the production of which our cheap electric power and native raw materials would give us an advantage.

Sold on Free Trade

Make no mistake about it: the present moulders of our economic destiny, official as well as ministerial, are definitely "sold" on the idea of freer trade. They want to have it as far as possible on a multilateral basis, but in order to encourage it multilaterally they are prepared to lead the way bilaterally in tariff reduction bargain with the United States. The discussions which have been proceeding at Washington in January and February have been concerned exclusively, we are reliably informed, with multilateral proposals. The objective is a three-way deal covering Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, which would be the basis of an arrangement taking in the rest of the Empire and which finally would be thrown open to other countries, especially those of the United Nations group, should they be willing to enter it.

So far there has been no direct approach to a separate Canada-U.S. tariff-lowering pact, but the possibility of a move in this direction should not be overlooked. Consider the political angle. The country seems to be of one mind with Ottawa. The Canadian Gallup Poll a fortnight ago disclosed that in a test of public opinion it found no less than 70 per cent of Canadians in favor of free trade with the United States after the war as against only 20 per cent opposed and 10 per cent undecided. Doesn't that point to a ready-made, sure-fire election issue for Mr. King? It is true that he probably would have difficulty in making a dicker with the Washington administration in this presidential election year, but a signed and sealed treaty might not be necessary for the purpose of an election appeal. He could ask the country for a mandate to approach the United States government for a reciprocity pact. Even the holding out of the bare prospect of a reciprocity bargain might serve election ends better than an actual bargain which would invite criticism in its detail. For those who are susceptible to it the allure of free trade is so strong that it would be very difficult for the Opposition parties to successfully interpose any side issues. A Progressive Conservative appeal on behalf of free enterprise and a CCF appeal for socialized enterprise might alike go unheeded by ears cocked to the more insidious tones of a ministerial free trade program.



Properly tabbed with his train time, this gob sleeps soundly in Grand Central Station, N.Y., for he knows the Travellers' Aid worker will check her callboard and awaken him in plenty of time to catch his train.

CABLED FROM RUSSIA

In Russia All the Arts Unite to Further the Art of War

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Moscow

THE other night I attended a preview of a new motion picture, "Gift for the Front" which was made in Uzbekistan and spoken in the Uzbek language throughout. It was not a great film. Probably it will not make more than a passing mark in the show world and the chances are that few Canadians will see it. Yet in its own way the film is sensible testimony to the significant work being performed in Russia by the arts, and to the great wedding of the art of war with music, writing and poetry.

As the film was made for the men in the trenches it spoke from the screen with honesty and unusual simplicity.

Its story is common enough. In a dugout at the front sit men of the Red Army cleaning rifles. The majority are Uzbeks, sons of that distant under-blessed land. They sing about their distant homeland and of their homes and loved ones. A parcel arrives. It is from Uzbekistan—wines, fruits and records. A phonograph is produced, the disk turns and the words of the Uzbek national song are heard, sung by a Uzbek girl in national costume. The front dims and the girl sings of bravery and manliness, and of the youth and of the beauty of the girls of Uzbek. At the end of the film quiet Uzbek cotton plantations, water courses and lush fields are shown. A soldier reads a poem in a ringing voice, music plays, and the men leave the dugout, with bayonets at the ready.

Aside from the fact that the actor who plays the Captain would be a distinct acquisition to Hollywood, and would certainly out-Gable Gable there is little that is extraordinary about the film. The theme is naive, if you will, but it is deeply moving and very much like Canada or America, where soldiers also feel the pull of home.

Art and War

Had I not been here a month and seen some things I would have said that the subject was trite and that the poetry and music were falsely superimposed on a rather more materialistic reality. Actually it is nothing of the kind. That's the way that Russians are, though to most of us it may be almost incomprehensible how an army can report with joy the killing of seventy-two thousand of the enemy, and on the same day announce that exhibitions for soldiers are in the frontal regions.

During my trip to Leningrad only two weeks ago I had an opportunity to see for myself how the Red Army uses poets and writers. Our guide was the well known Leningrad poet Alexander Reshetov, a captain in the army and attached to a frontal division for literary and reportorial work. He participated in the whole Leningrad siege, being, as he said, "on duty", and though he is a poet by temperament I daresay he killed his quota of Germans.

One day during our visit he asked me to tell him of our poets. I did my level best and apologetically said that our poets were still dealing with love and nature and flowers instead of war and struggle.

"But you don't understand," he almost cried out in disagreement, "we too want to write about these things, we too wish to go back to peaceful times, to a lovely existence where we can sing about the sun, and the moon and the firmament, and of pretty girls, and of the water and the sea, and of quiet nights. That is what we fight for, against this pestilence. Do not depreciate your poetry."

The violence in his tone was overwhelming. Just then we were passing through one of the most devastated regions near Leningrad. Here ten thousand men had been killed just eighteen days before and the ground had not yet been cleared of mine fields. Somehow the reaction of my poet friend and cruel reality did not seem to jibe. But to him they did.

And yet I can not help feeling that in our poetry there is missing the power and thrill of the struggle, against fantastic odds, for better days.

During the siege of Leningrad when the people were literally starving to death in thousands, when even the army ration was three hundred grams of black bread with oats and the city folk received a hundred and twenty-five grams of bread a day with a plate of soup, and when there was no light, no water, no transportation and no heating, the artists, writers, poets and musicians remained, to their everlasting credit, and did their best to keep the city's spirit high.

Orchestra Did ARP Duty

In Leningrad I met Karl Eliasberg, the Conductor of the Leningrad Symphony. His story is an epic of heroism of a new kind. Listen to him:

"All intellectuals took part in the defense of the city," he told we international correspondents at a reception given to us by the intellectuals of Leningrad, "our whole orchestra was divided into ARP units, some of which were assigned to sanitary duties, others acting as firemen or doing police work. At the beginning of the war, as now, we were playing over the radio, and we all recall October the twenty-eighth, two years ago, one of the worst days of the siege. At eleven p.m. we were to transmit Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony to England. Suddenly, before the performance, the alert sounded. Bombs began falling all around the studios. There were no direct hits, but windows were broken, the curtains were torn and the blackout blinds slashed. We could not begin until at least the blackout arrangements were repaired. So we got to work. At ten forty-five all the orchestra was in place, although two of the members had been wounded, one in the head and the other in the leg. We performed well that night, I think."

Eliasberg told us how all of the intellectuals, including the whole symphony orchestra took part in building barricades. So as not to interrupt the radio work and concerts for army units and factories, two thirds of the orchestra was released at a time for this work, on which every musician spent from ten to twenty days. The rest played as best they could using simplified scores.

Music 'Must Go On'

"Did the orchestra work all the time?" we asked.

"Not quite," was the reply, "there were four weeks in 1942 when the members were so weak that they were unable to come to the studio and use their instruments. Then we lost some of our comrades from weakness, hunger and disease. It was difficult to replace them. When Shostakovich's Seventh was ready for performance our City Council, the Army and the Party all helped, and musicians in the Army were released to join the orchestra. We received the score in May by plane, but there wasn't enough music paper in the city to rewrite the score for all pieces, there were too few people to write the parts, and we couldn't even get reeds for the oboes. But we managed somehow, and on August ninth in nineteen forty-two we played the Symphony to a great audience in Philharmonic Hall, even while shells were falling all about the city."

Leningrad was both city and front at the same time. How can one divide civilians from soldiers when the enemy is only two miles away, when thousands of shells fall in the city daily, and when everyone must work for defense, the soldiers for the city and the city folks for the army.

The utilization of the arts in war in Russia extends even further. Take, for example, the army papers. *Red Fleet*, the organ of the Soviet Sea Forces, in its issue for February nineteenth devotes the inside two pages of its four-page paper to a discussion of war operational tactics and on page four gives two columns to a story about the Leningrad Library. *Red Star*, the organ of the Red Army, in its issue for February fifteenth, has two columns devoted to trips to the front by hundreds of theatrical and concert groups. These include groups from big and small Moscow theatres, from the Art Theatre, the Moscow Opera and Operetta, the Vachtangov Theatre and others. Major symphony orchestras also make the trips.

And in the papers we see reviews of artistic activity taking place throughout the whole country. One such review of a program in the Stalinsk ward of Moscow notes, among other items on the program, Gavotte by Lecocq, Valse by Kreisler, dances, and poetry readings from Pushkin and Chezkov.

And quite like Toronto and New York, all motion picture houses and theatres are filled to the point where even correspondents, those favored of the Gods in Russia, cannot get tickets without waiting for days. All the theatres sell to army men and women first and then to others.

The Moscow theatres are booming. There are fourteen major theatres plus scores of smaller ones, and a hundred or more movies. The programs are varied. The movies show anything from Soviet Banner Film's "Courts in Session" and Wanda Wanilewska's "Raduga" to George Formby in a film fantastically titled "Djorge Iz Djinka—Djaza". The theatres present "Russian People", "Spring in Moscow", "Tevye Milchiker" (in the Jewish theatre) and "Pygmalion"—in Russian of course. The opera performs "Don Quixote", "Iolanthe". The Marionette Theatre gives Gulliver. The State Philharmonic Theatre offers Red Army and Red Fleet choirs.

I find no time to see all of these things and one's desires get ahead of him. And then some Russian writer or poet or musician comes up to me and asks "and how is it with culture in Canada?", and then I am glad I can tell him about our symphonies, and Sir Ernest, and music on the air, and of Sammy Hershenhorn and others.

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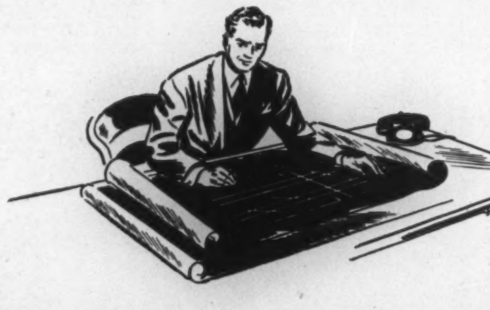

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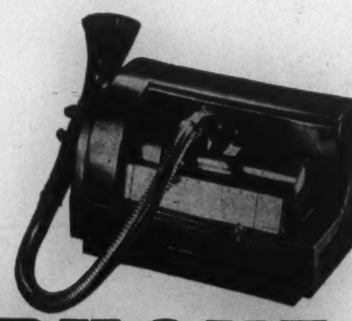

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THE HITLER WAR

London Can Take All Bombing Luftwaffe Has Left to Give

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

London. By cable.

THE effect of the elimination of German cities in the current series of air raids is far more than a general reduction in enemy armament production. As summed-up in a far-reaching American Air Force statement, these cities, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Regensburg, Augsburg, Gotha, Oeschersleben and Steyr, have been specifically selected as centres of German war production, especially of fighter aircraft.

We are now deadset on driving the Luftwaffe out of the air. Even allowing for overoptimism, the estimate that the enemy's single-engine fighter capacity has been reduced eighty per cent since January 1 and his twin-engined fighter production sixty per cent points the way to victory. Last fall, production was reduced by an estimated thirty per cent through several notable attacks, but the Germans, as is stressed in the report, show remarkable recuperative powers.

Now our resources are far greater and the intention is to press the raids more continuously and to smash German repair works and keep the factories out of production. This will condemn the Luftwaffe to using up available reserves of its fighter forces, and it will be worn down by fatigue and also by "cannibalism" as the shortage of certain parts causes him to strip some planes to keep others in service. The result of this will be that our bombers will be able to range more and more freely over Germany, making the maintenance of the enemy's war effort more and more difficult.

A famous bombing authority gave the opinion just before the latest offensive was launched that Germany would be out of the war in six to eight weeks after her fighter force was destroyed. At least it is apparent that it is desired to press this development a long way before the invasion is launched, though the timing of this may be assumed to have been long-fixed.

The German answer to this deadly threat is the utmost, though fruitless, endeavor to fight off the attacks and the resumption of sizeable raids on London. It is amazing that the enemy has allowed almost a three year lull in these raids. The best indication of the decline in the German air position and her far-reaching changeover to fighter or defense production is the fact that much as she must wish to hit back, and much as she is making these raids for propaganda purposes, she has been unable to put more than a hundred and twenty-five planes over London in the week's largest raid. This compares with four hundred and fifty in his largest raid in May, 1941, and over a thousand planes in our raids of today.

My purely private estimate of the contrast in the tonnage dropped on German cities and on London during the past week is eighteen thousand tons as against about six hundred. No one would pretend that the raids are a pleasure; to many it feels like going back to the dentist. Yet it is true that they make little impression on this great city which can bear them during the numbered weeks in which the Luftwaffe will be able to deliver them.

Visited Bomber Group

The culminating experience of our present long swing through England and Scotland was two days spent with the Canadian Bomber Group during heavy operations recently. It was particularly poignant as the first of two raids during our visit turned out to be the most costly operation yet carried out by the RAF-RCAF; though it had a happy ending as just as we were leaving the squadrons returned unscathed from their second raid.

Unless other experiences of our trip are to be buried and forgotten, however, I had better deal with them first before writing of this visit.

From blitz-battered, bricked-up London we were whisked overnight to the spacious, unmarred beauty of Edinburgh. Seeing streets without gaps in them and stores all with full-size display windows made one realize better what London had been through.

It seemed curious to be taken to an iron foundry in Edinburgh. But this industry was unique and had been placed there specifically to utilize spare labor. British mobilization is far-reaching, but under its humane policy many women are not shifted to the southern industrial areas because of children etc. So here we found women and girls working cheerfully at heavy tasks, and producing a splendid output. However they did not pretend that they liked the work better than their former jobs.

Poles Are Keen

While in Scotland we had an interesting and stirring visit to the Polish formation which one has often heard commended as one of the finest in the British Isles. It has been a long exile for these men, whose personal national tragedy has deepened all the while. But they wouldn't be true Poles if they showed depression. The men displayed eagerness and keenness in exercises, and the officers were in good spirits. All were buoyed up by the news that other Polish units were in action in Italy and that the prospect was nearing for them. Despite all the difficulties of language, I have never seen a more expert tank crew than the one which whirled me up and down hill for half an hour, or sappers working out a more plausible demolition problem, or signallers more alert.

While primarily interested in their soldiering, during conversation the officers displayed deep concern about their national future. One said, "We are not fashionable any longer, but we are just the same as when we came here in 1940. Maybe the fashion will change again." I have never thought that the Poles were endowed with great political wisdom, which condoned their mistakes of policy between wars, but this experience confirmed again my belief that they are a gallant, indomitable race.

Our final experience in Edinburgh was amusing. At a dinner given by Lord Roseberry, one of our party, confused by having met Lord Cranbourne, warmly thanked our host as "Lord Cranberry"!

Going on to Glasgow we had a trip down the great shipping river Clyde to the famous shipping firm of John Brown which built the Empress of Britain, and the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. I had a fine opportunity to talk to Dr. McNeil the designer of these ocean queens, and also to see what John Brown is building today. It is an impressive tale, which, unfortunately, must remain off the record.

From Clyde to Tyne

From the Clyde we passed on to the Tyne and more shipbuilding, but this time to visit a small firm in which the point of interest was the youthful management. While continuing to build merchant ships, this firm is constructing virtually a new shipyard underneath and around them. Here, as at an iron works on the following day, there were clear signs of the revitalization of long established but outdated British industries.

At the iron works a solid ornate office building bearing the date of Canadian Confederation expressed the powerful position of the firm at that time.

To see the worst that the Boche had done to Britain we made a side-

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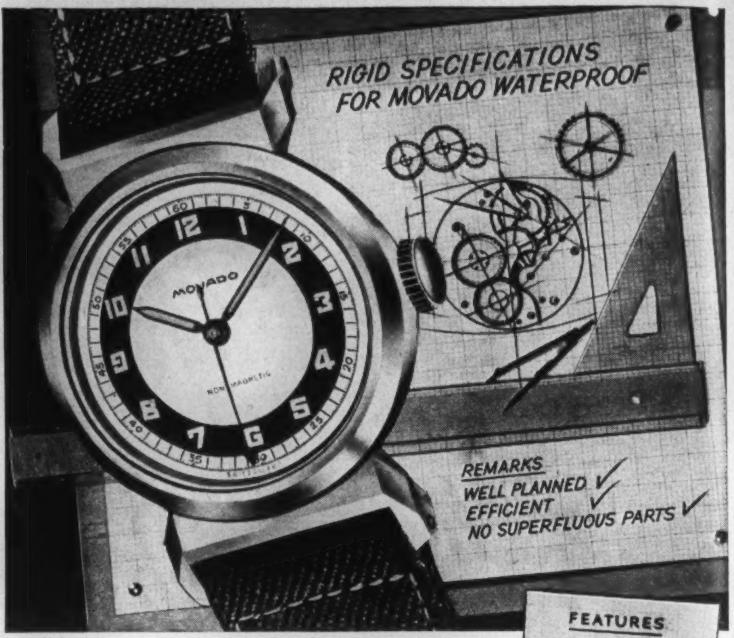

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trip to Hull. Here there was civic pride in the claim of being the worst-bombed city, and my investigation fully confirmed the boast. An important fact is that though terribly scarred and battered, Hull still lives, still handles large traffic, and confidently plans for reconstruction.

Though the week-end with the Bomber Group was long planned, by an amazing coincidence major operations were scheduled for both nights. The Canadian Group has developed into a powerful section of the Bomber Command, and of course even more air-crew fly with the RAF. None of the aerodromes occupied by the RCAF have excessively comfortable living quarters, but their mechanical equipment is impressive. The claim that the boys are in high spirits is false, only fools would be at such a time. They are very steady, however, and all firmly believe that bombing is preparing Germany's doom and are gallantly willing to pay the necessary price to save tenfold or even greater losses by the invasion troops.

Most seem confident that they personally will come through or if downed will escape. They never say "Goodbye" but always "Will see you in the morning".

Unforgettable

It was an unforgettable experience to stand there in darkness and watch the great black shapes wheel up to the starting point and then roar away till they became tiny pin-points of light headed for Germany. One could not but be acutely conscious of the unbridgeable gap between writing and talking about the air war and actually flying into the mouth of hell and doing the job.

We could not think of leaving the field till all the planes had been counted off. Then we grabbed a few hours sleep, and as the first one reached home hurried to count them back again. It was amazing how they returned as they had left, almost on railway schedule. But, as told in the official account, on this raid the wind had played tricks and many had arrived at the target ahead of schedule. And this, combined with icing trouble and the largest number of night fighters yet encountered, had made the loss very high. Our station paid its full share of the price. But the boys were undaunted and the ranks were immediately filled as our crew position is very good, and the next night they went out again to give another good pasting and came back without any loss at all. That's the way it goes. We may have to report "Such and such a number of our aircraft are missing". But the enemy after each half dozen raids has to admit "One of our cities is missing".

• •

Where Nazis Got Rocket Lore

By WILSON POPHAM

Max Valier, an Austrian airman in the last war, did much to make possible the modern use of the rocket. He risked his life many times in experiments and lost it when a rocket vehicle exploded as he was about to pilot it.

NO ONE can say that the Germans have been very inventive in producing new weapons of mechanical warfare, their great virtue has been the speed with which they have adapted and developed the ideas of others. Their new weapon now is the rocket. They have rocket airplanes and rocket guns, and talk of long-distance bombardment by giant rockets.

Here is another case of adapting the ideas of a foreigner. One of the men whose experiments have led to the present preoccupation with the rocket was Max Valier.

He began to study its possibilities during the last war, when he was a flying officer in the Austrian army. He stuck to his belief in the rocket for the rest of his life, building apparatus, risking death many times in his experiments, and finally losing his life when a rocket vehicle he was to pilot exploded as it set off.

He was attracted by the possibilities of the rocket for long-distance travel. Airships and airplanes driven by propellers, he decided, could not be developed to the standards that inter-continental travel of the future would require.

Theoretically the rocket-ship was adaptable for flights of great distances. And it could travel at heights hitherto unattainable where the atmosphere is so thin that speeds of several thousand miles an hour would be possible.

The obstacles were many, especially in the higher altitudes. There were the difficulties of cold, friction, steering, and human resistance to starting speeds. Valier saw that the human factor was the most doubtful of all.

In the years after the last war there was a good deal of research in many countries into the possibility of rockets.

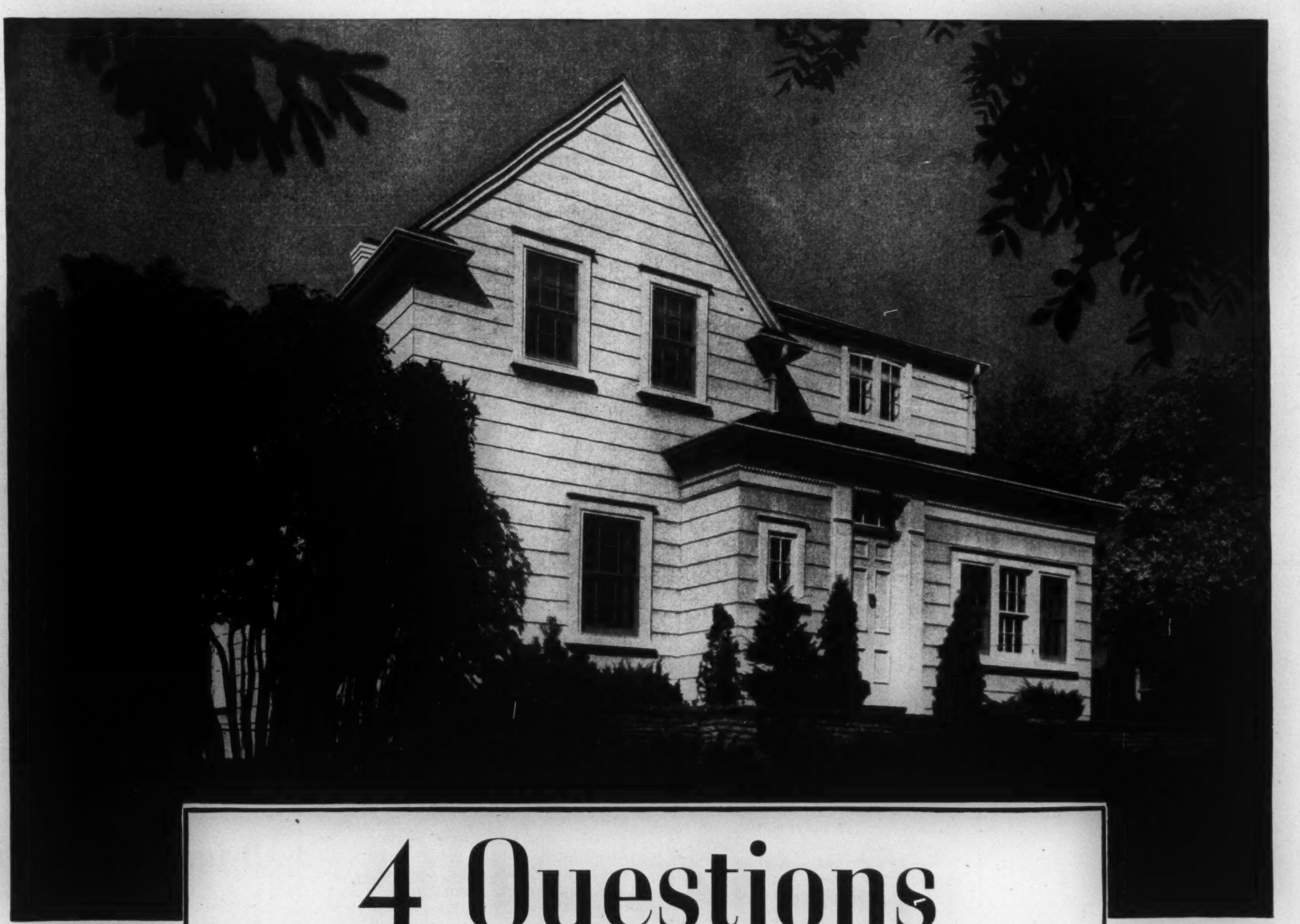
There were many sceptics. Some said that movement and steering would be impossible in the empty space beyond the earth's atmosphere, as there would be no resistance for the development of power.

But the rocket does not depend on the support of the air; it moves through it by its own internal energy, by the expulsion of the exhaust of the gas molecules from the exploding propellent. The recoil drives the rocket forward, and as long as the recoil can be maintained, the rocket will progress.

With the rocket-ship later proposed by Valier, the fuel problem seemed most difficult to solve. The use of a fluid propellent giving an exhaust speed of 4000 to 5000 metres per second appeared to provide an answer, but this raised the problem of weight. This may still be a stumbling block.

Valier aroused a certain amount of interest in his schemes. He formed a concern in Breslau, The Union for Spaceship Travel, to protect and further his enterprise. The Dynamit A.G., of Munich, provided him with explosives for experiments. Valier set to work. He designed huge space-ships, and also a single-seater in which he hoped to leap the Channel from France to England. He even issued a speed challenge to Major Segrave—which was ignored.

Valier's first practical test was on the frozen Lake Starnberg, in Bavaria, where he forced a rocket-driven bobsleigh over the surface at a speed approaching 300 miles per hour. The Opel car concern now showed interest in his experiments and gave him facilities. In his Rak 4, propelled by compressed gas, he failed to attain any notable speed over the roadway at Essen. When later he tried with a similar craft on rails, it blew up and he was killed. What went wrong was never satisfactorily explained: it is believed that one of the exhaust tubes jammed and all the other tubes exploded.



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OF ALL THINGS

Stalin to the CCF Would be Just Another Guy Named "Joe"

ONE of the more interesting things about the CCF party is watching its boards of strategy make up for comparative inexperience in the political game by wooing the public with the fresh approach.

One such innovation is the introduction of a new degree of familiarity into public life which, though it undoubtedly has its virtues, is apt to be startling when first encountered by those who have followed the traditional custom of ascribing a certain dignity to the processes of government and particularly to those who have reached the high estate of being the elected representatives of the people.

This spirit of hail-fellow-well-metness first came to our attention during the Ontario election, when at the peak of the campaign, after having watched Mr. Joliffe waging a vigorous fight under the labelling E.B., we were much surprised one morning to see him suddenly blossom forth in a four-hundred-line advertisement for all the world to see and know as "Ted". At the time, deducing this to be inspiration dewy fresh from the mind of minor genius in the party's councils, and never in previous contacts having had the least suspicion of "Ted" in Mr. Joliffe, we were impelled by curiosity to attend the CCF leader at one of his riding meetings. Mr. Jolliffe, we found, was being most co-operative about the business, being "Ted" to one and all, and (very commendably considering his Old Blue education) only occasionally giving the impression of a young man being shown off in his new underdrawers.

"Ted"

With the election this new spirit of political camaraderie passed from our notice, but that it was not a passing campaign phenomenon was brought home to us the other day by a chance meeting with a friend, one from the more dignified side of our circle, coming fresh from a frontal encounter with the spirit on its home grounds at CCF Headquarters—and apparently more rampant than ever.

This friend, who had had an appointment with one of the CCF Members, had been very astonished when, on his inquiring for the party concerned, the telephone girl, not finding the Member within immediate eye-view, instead of using the customary niceties of investigation called for on such occasions, had peremptorily swung her head to another girl across the room, and inquired, "Hey Vera, you seen Charlie around anywhere?"

But this, apparently, had been only his initiation; and it was the second degree that had really smitten him.

This had happened some minutes later when, after vocal relay had finally produced the Member in question, the two men had been winding up their business with fitting decorum. They had been just getting down to the 'Very pleasant to have met you' stage when they were suddenly interrupted by a door opened in some haste.

A breathless head had pushed through the door and, while the amazed spectator goggled, had inquired, "You busy, Charlie, or can you speak to Ted?"

"No damned respect, no damned respect at all," said the friend—an uninfluenced voter whose potential friendship was straining at the seams.

On Behalf of Gideons

It has just been brought to our attention that the Minister of Agriculture in New Brunswick, Hon. A. C. Taylor, a short time ago performed an accidental experiment, which we feel duty-bound to report for the sake of that great society which distributes Gideon Bibles to hotels, and also for the incidental information, which undoubtedly will be appreciated by the great transient public of today, that fire-proof hotel rooms are really fire-proof.

Mr. Taylor's experiment consisted of starting in his hotel room in the Admiral Beatty in Saint John, presumably quite accidentally, by way of a good night smoke and not for scientific purposes, one of the most infernal blazes seen in a hotel room in our time. The blaze occurred early in the morning, and pictures shown in the newspaper the next day proved that the Minister wasn't exaggerating when he claimed that he just had time to bolt the blaze clutching his night attire and nothing else.

The reassuring part of the story, particularly to those of us who have on occasion estimated the drop from a tenth-storey hotel window, is that though the fire in Mr. Taylor's room grew so intensely hot that it scorched the walls for fifty feet down the corridor and turned the outside wall of the hotel a dirty indigo, the flames didn't spread, and the other guests were able to return to their rooms after the novel experience of having had the fire engines chase them for a change.

The part that the Gideons will be interested in is that the one thing saved from Mr. Taylor's room was the Bible, although all the occupant's possessions, including a considerable bundle of cash, went up in smoke. The highly Christian, if perhaps rather short-sighted, saviour of the Bible has never stepped forward to claim his just reward, however, and to this day people of Saint John are wondering if perhaps in his flame-fanned haste Mr. Taylor didn't mistake it for his pocket-book.

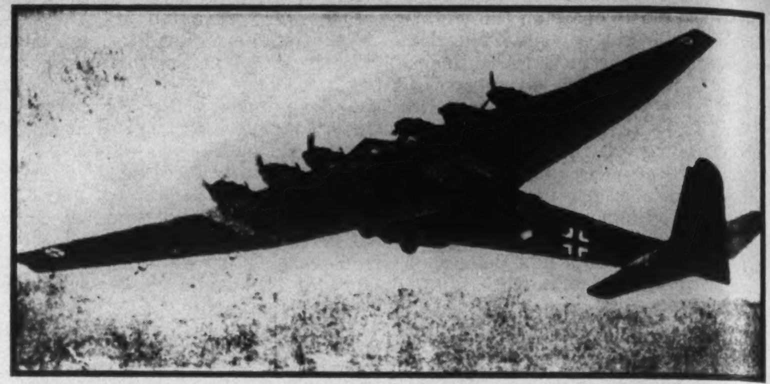
Russian Temperance

"The Russians have a way for it", is an expression that isn't off the mark. Our Soviet allies in the course of rebuilding their country during the past twenty years have introduced many novel ways of tackling problems that baffle us. A notable one is their solution for the temperance question.

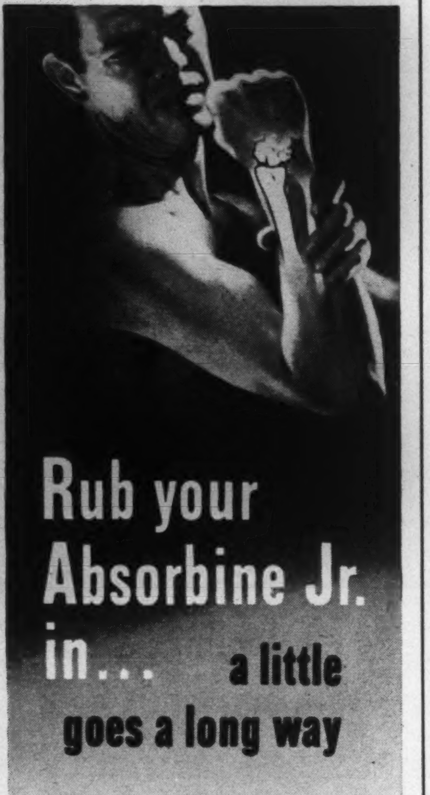
Temperance people as such, or at least as we know them, are discouraged in Russia, in the usual effective Russian way. The government takes the view that drinking is a commendable pastime so long as it is kept within Plimsoll Lines, and for those who can't keep it that way it takes certain measures.

One of these is to pass out tracts with each bottle of liquor at purchase; the tracts pointing out the evils of drink in less severe and more reasonable tones than we in Canada are used to hearing. And for offenders, who don't heed the advice of these tracts and similar mild pieces of propaganda, and proceed to get more than decently steeped, there is an equally mild reprimand. Not a jail sentence or fine, but a photo of the miscreant in his fuddled state posted in his place of work where all may see and sneer.

It is said to work. Not being Russian, we can't say why.



This view of the giant Messerschmitt ME323 in flight shows the six motors which power Germany's newest and largest land transport plane.



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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Hansard is Not Only Readable But It Also Has Its Humors

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE reading of Hansard is not a thing to be undertaken in a frivolous and light-hearted manner. The debates of the assembly which—with a certain amount of help from the Senate—makes, amends and repeals the statute law of the Dominion of Canada, and which—without any assistance from the Senate—controls the finances of the country and supports or replaces its executive administrators, must inevitably be a serious matter. They are occasionally lightened by some witty and amusing, or biting and sarcastic, turn of phrase; but Hansard does not permit itself to record the laughter or the cries of resentment which follow such utterances. Moreover it uses no headings, and no change of type, to indicate a distinction between the utterances of the few parliamentary wits and the worst parliamentary bores, nor between the solemnities of the Prime Minister and the vapidities of some of the back benchers. All that it does to help the reader is to indicate at the foot of each left-hand page the name, already given on the preceding page, of the speaker who is expressing himself at the top of the column.

I have before me the first nineteen issues of volume 82 of the Canadian Hansard. I have not found many witticisms in it. Probably the best was that in which Mrs. Nielsen referred to the new and somewhat diminutive Communist member from Montreal Cartier as "the little Red Rose."

The first few issues of every Session are mainly taken up by the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. This is not perhaps the best material with which to embark upon the study of House of Commons debating; but this particular debate is a very ancient institution, due in part undoubtedly to the fact that the Government is seldom ready with any serious legislation in the early days of the Session, and in part to the desire to give members a chance to render a general account of the views and feelings of their constituents. Hardly anything is out of order in this debate, which is opened by two of the newest members of the Government party, and which ranges over almost everything on the theory that anything which is contained in the Speech can be discussed because it is in it, and anything which is not contained can be discussed because it should have been in it.

Most of the speeches on the Address this Session have shown a commendable brevity. Mr. Graydon used eleven pages and Mr. Mackenzie King fourteen, but they are party leaders and speak for more than themselves and their constituencies. Mr. Coldwell, also a party leader, kept himself down to three pages, but he has been making a lot of speeches elsewhere and on other subjects. Mr. Raymond, another party leader, talked for only two pages. Mr. Church kept himself down to six pages.

Sinclair to Be Heard From

Mr. Hanson took seven. Mr. Quelch took seven. Mr. Sinclair, who also took seven, spoke in the uniform of the R.C.A.F. and was listened to with exceptional attention, for he was expressing, and expressing very effectively, the views of the armed services on certain urgent problems of the treatment of labor and the treatment of the demobilized service men. Mr. Sinclair is from Vancouver North, is one of the younger members, and is obviously a man of whom the House and the country are going to hear a great deal more.

The one subject which was referred to by almost every participant in the debate was that of immigration, and the references were all hostile, I think, with the single exception of that of Mr. Roebuck, who made an admirable speech in support of a broad and charitable attitude on the refugee problem. Mr. Gauthier took particular exception to Jews as immigrants on the ground that they are not farmers, and other French-Canadian speakers took equally violent exception to an alleged project for teaching Jews to farm. Mr. Fraser of Peterborough West declared his intention of insisting that "not one immigrant and not one refugee should be allowed in until they have had the strictest and most rigid medical examination including X-rays." The undernourished victims of Nazi tyranny in Europe may take notice that so far as Mr. Fraser is concerned they can go and die or recover somewhere else, but not in Canada.

Debate Without Kindness

The excitement of the session really began when the appointment of the War Expenditures Committee was mooted on February 14, and from that moment there was hardly an hour of really genial human kindness in the whole proceedings. The various Oppositions have decided to make great play with a demand that the evidence taken by this committee last session be tabled in the House for all to see, and the Government is equally determined not to table any of it except what is contained in the committee's report, which was drafted with a view to publication. The whole discussion on this subject —which became even more bitter after the introduction of the Government's motion to cut out Wednesday sittings—was carried on in the bitterest terms. An alleviating element, from the Government's point of view, was the fact that the CCF and the Progressive Conservatives were quite as bitter against one another as against the Government, owing to the fact that the CCF has a private scandal of its own—or a private alleged scandal—about the Aluminum Company, in which the Conservatives have no desire to get mixed up. The bitterness was intensified by the fact that the Government, having begun by moving concurrence in the report, announced after several hours of debate that it had done so only to facilitate discussion and would withdraw the motion if given the unanimous consent of the House.

During this debate it was practically impossible for the Speaker to keep the members in order. Members of the Committee were constantly referring to their memories of various incidents which had occurred during its sittings, of which of course there was no record available by which to check them, and the Speaker was at his wits' ends to tell when they were going beyond the permissible latitude. Every time a member referred to something that had happened in the committee it seemed inevitable that he would trample on the toes of some other member, who would claim the same right to quote from his own unauthenticated recollection of what had occurred.

It was claimed by several Opposition members that the term "in camera" did not mean that the proceedings should not be made public. Mr. Diefenbaker told the House that "in camera" meant simply "not in open court; in a private room." Other members maintained that the Canadian Parliament should not be governed by the methods of the British Parliament because Canada is three thousand miles further away from the enemy. Great stress was laid on the fact that the Committee was made up from the different parties roughly in proportion to their membership in the House, so that eighteen were Government supporters and only six belonged to Opposition parties.

"Without Division"

After the motion for concurrence had been withdrawn—as it was eminently proper that it should be, seeing that the members of the House had no knowledge of the evidence on which was based the report that they were asked to concur in—the motion for the appointment of a similar Committee was adopted without division, after expressions from the leaders of the three Opposition parties. The Progressive Conservatives opposed the setting up of the committee, and reserved the right to withdraw their members from it if it decided to sit in camera. The other two leaders expressed a desire that the committee should sit in public so far as possible. Mr. King interpreted the Progressive Conservative attitude as meaning that the party "is unwilling to assist the Treasury in effecting economies in war expenditures." The session ended with Mr. King and Mr. Graydon telling one another to sit down. The Speaker ruled that Mr. King's remarks were not such as to give rise to a question of privilege. His decision was applauded by the Liberals, and the affair concluded with his admonition:

"There should be no applause when a statement is made from the Chair. It is the duty of the Chair to look after the interests of both sides of the House and I deprecate deeply any applause given when a statement is made from the Chair."

Hansard is really very readable.

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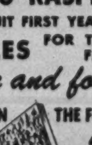

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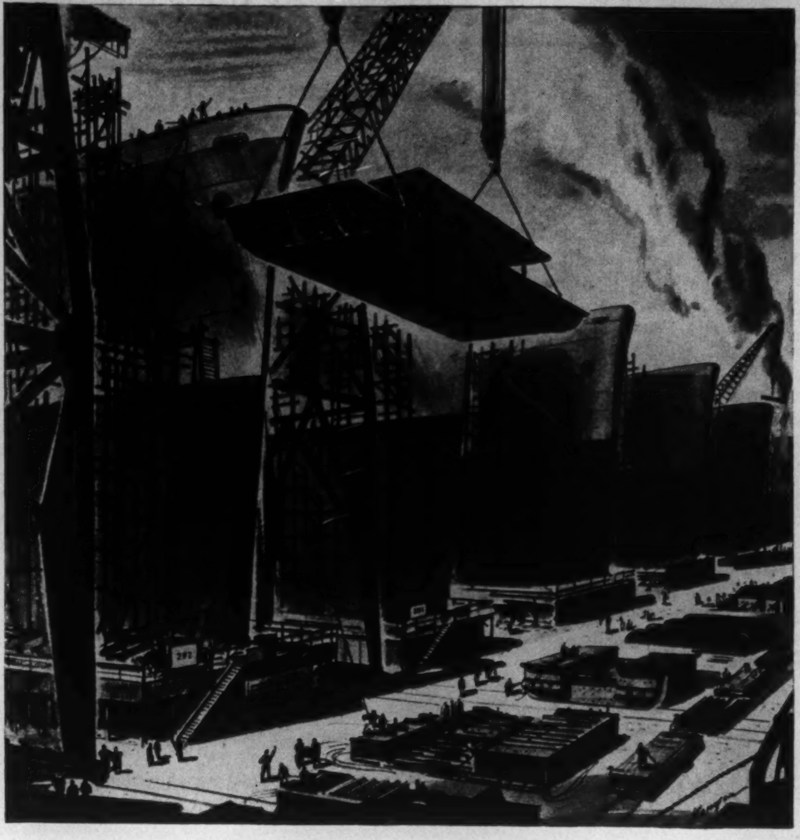

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THE LONDON LETTER

Farmers Want More Money But Hudson Very Nicely Says No

By P. O'D.

NOT for nothing did Mr. Hudson, the Minister of Agriculture, serve long years of apprenticeship in the Diplomatic Service. It must be good training. He gave proof of it in the House of Commons a short time ago, when he took up the charges made by the embattled farmers of Great Britain that he had broken his word to them. One false step, and he would have been up to the neck in a bog of incrimination and recrimination.

He didn't make one. Instead he floated over the dismal swamp as easily and gracefully as Will o' the Wisp, who is probably the Guardian Fairy of diplomats. When Mr. Hudson had done, the farmers' case seemed to have vanished into thin, thin air. And yet, at one stage, it had looked very formidable.

Briefly, the claim of the farmers was that the Government had promised that any increases in production costs would be made good to them. Farm-wages had gone up £15,000,000 a year, therefore. . . But Mr. Hudson and the Government said "No". It was never intended that the farm-industry should work on a sort of cost-plus basis, with farmers gleefully running up their costs, and then collecting them out of the Treasury.

"Is — this — really — reasonable?" asked Mr. Hudson very slowly, in his most dulcet tones. The House of Commons almost unanimously agreed that it wasn't. And that was that.

As a matter of fact, anyone who knows anything at all about farming in this country nowadays, knows that farmers are making money—some of them quite a lot of money. As one of them said to me the other day, with a most unfarmerlike frankness, "Any farmer who can't make money these days must be a blank-blank fool". Only he filled in the blanks.

It is estimated that the gross receipts of the farmers of this country, under the 1940-41 settlement, rose by £110,000,000, and have since then risen by about £130,000,000—in addition! Admittedly, their costs have increased, too, but at nothing like that rate. Farmers now really have very little to complain about. But that never yet stopped farmers from complaining. Seems to be a habit.

The "Bevin Boys"

No one can deny that the "Bevin Boys", as the lads ordered to the coal-mines are known, are quick off the mark. If they are half as good at mining coal as they are at stating grievances, the rise in output ought to be startling. To go to work on the morning of their very first day, and to go on strike in the evening must be nearly a record. At least, one hopes it is.

Up near Doncaster over 100 boys struck at one colliery, demanding billeting allowances, half the cost of their canteen dinners, and their travelling expenses to and from work. At Pontefract nearly 100 sent to Mr. Bevin the following petition—or warning, if you like:

"We as conscripts to the mining industry demand that in addition to our basic wage we shall receive all our expenses. . . . Unless these demands are met, we shall strike simultaneously with the other conscripts in Askern, Doncaster and Coventry."

Pretty brisk work for a lot of raw lads of 18 or thereabout! It is true that they probably had some ground for complaint. When they had paid all their expenses, it seems that they would have left only a few shillings for their other necessities, including the necessity for entertainment of some sort. But still one could wish that they hadn't been quite so snappy about stating their claims. It doesn't seem quite the right spirit. Lads drafted into the army have their grievances too, no doubt, about which they are not nearly so vocal.

However, it has all been settled more or less satisfactorily. The basic wage of the mining industry generally has been raised, and the boys have come in for considerably more pay. So perhaps now they will consent to get on with the business of learning to mine coal. And then, when the war is over, they can go into politics. Some among them certainly seem to have a gift for it. Throwing a scare into the great Mr. Bevin is a good start.

Austerity is Out

Hurrah for turn-ups! Hurrah for pockets! Hurrah for tailors! Hurrah for their clients! Hurrah for everybody, even Mr. Dalton, the President of the Board of Trade, who has at last climbed down on the subject of "austerity suits" for men! Hurrah especially for passive resistance! It has just won a great victory. We can now have our clothes the way we want 'em—if we have the coupons.

The English civilian male is a patient creature. In times like these he will put up with almost anything. But there are limits, and the "austerity suit" overstepped them. No turn-ups on the trousers! Hardly any pockets! Such things were not to be borne—not by the man who for generations had regarded himself as the best-dressed on earth. If an Englishman's house is his castle, his clothes may surely be regarded as his donjon-keep—sacred!

There were no riots, no hurling of brickbats through the windows of the House of Commons, no petitions signed by millions. This resistance was purely passive. The British male simply decided that he would buy no clothes—no outer garments, at least—until his traditional rights were recognized.

Within reasonable limits, he bought no clothes. He went shabby for freedom's sake. But the police do, of course, lay down certain irreducible minima in the matter of attire. A man must wear something, even an "austerity suit". A few of them were sold, but so few that finally Mr. Dalton had to give in—as an alternative, perhaps to seeing his fellow-countrymen going grimly about in bath-towels or pieces of sacking.

Now a man can have as many pockets as he pleases, whether or not he has anything to put into them. At any rate he has a choice of places to hide his money in, if he has any left. He can turn up the ends of his trousers as far as he likes. He can even have those three or four little buttons at the end of his coat-sleeves, to which some men seem to attach a mystic importance.

The suggestion, I suppose, is that at almost any moment a man may want to undo them, roll up his coat-sleeves, and do a bit of hard work. It remains a suggestion. I am still waiting to see somebody do it, though I did know an old fellow who used to play golf that way. As a matter of fact, most of the button-holes are dummies. Tailors are wise.

Fortunes in Flowers

This is the time of year when London becomes flower-hungry, remembering the lovely daffodils from Cornwall and the Scilly Isles that used to pour a golden flood along the streets. There are a few flowers to be seen in the florists' shops and also on the barrows of the costers, but very few, and very, very expensive. They are snapped up at once.

The other day I called on a friend of mine who has a greenhouse. I found him hovering, like a devoted nurse, over the green spikes that formed the sole crop I could see—early daffodils. I suggested that in another few days his house would be a very bright and pretty place.

"My house!" he snorted. "Not a chance! I can't afford it. These are all going up to Town, and, believe me, they represent quite a nice little packet of money these days. You can get almost anything you ask."

Henceforward I shall look with a new respect on the gentlemen in caps and neck-scarves who preside over flower-barrows, and the sybils who sit with baskets around the base of the sand-bagged Eros in Piccadilly Circus. They are in a big way of business.

A barrow on a good pitch almost anywhere in the West End probably makes around £30 a week. And the coster-barons who control five or six of such barrows are magnates with incomes on which the Treasury is casting a watchful eye.

Costers are usually rather elusive persons, here today and there tomorrow. It is likely that the bigger fish among them find it difficult to pass through the net. They have to rent a yard for their barrows and a place for their stock. But it is probable that the minnows slip through the meshes. Well, good luck to them! They help to brighten the grim streets of war-time, and they don't make such a lot, when all is counted up. The good seasons are short.

The people who are really making a fuss about it are the West End florists. They have high rents to pay, as well as rates and all the various taxes the Treasury has invented. It must undoubtedly be galling for them to see these dusty salesmen of the curb cutting into the business and paying little or nothing for the privilege. But no one who has ever bought flowers from a West End florist is likely to worry much about that. These lads allow themselves a wide and handsome margin.

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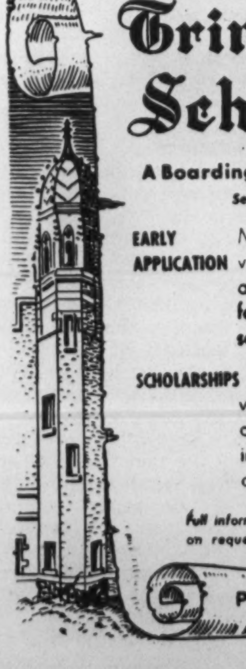

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THE BOOKSHELF

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The Man Who Became Famous by Plotting Winds and Currents

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY, Trail-Maker of the Seas, by Hildegarde Hawthorne. (Longmans, Green, $2.75.)

WHEN the man described in this book entered the American Navy in 1825 navigation was by sextant, chronometer and rule-of-thumb. There was no sure knowledge of ocean currents and prevailing winds, no suspicion of the existence of cycles of order governing in the four seasons. When he died in 1873 his *Sailing Directions* had marked the pathways of the seas for all nations. He had been honored by most of the learned societies in Europe, had received the LL.D from the University of Cambridge and had intimate acquaintance with many of the great scientists of his time. Literally, he was the first of the meteorologists, and the Weather Bureaus of the world are his direct descendants. At this hour the bombers striding across the Atlantic between today's dinner and tomorrow's breakfast, or the tossing corvettes smoking-out a submarine's lair are all debtors to Commander Maury.

He was a quiet, studious Virginian who by 1861 had become head of the United States Naval Observatory in Washington. But the Civil War came, and he resigned his office to stand with his State which had seceded from the Union. He was no friend of slavery but he thought the rights of the South had been invaded, and so he served the Confederacy in Naval Affairs until the end came and he went to England. In 1868 he returned to the States to be warmly welcomed by former foes and to be honored with a professorship in the Virginia Military Institute.

It's a romantic story told rather in the romantic spirit than in the settled manner of a great biography. But for young people's reading it could scarcely be improved. The author is the grand-daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Craven Review

THE STORY OF PAINTING, by Thomas Craven. (Musson, $6.50.)

IN THE amiable manner which made this author's *Men of Art* a book of entertainment as well as a sound text he here surveys the whole course of color-expression from the relics of the cave-dwellers to Picasso. The book is in quarto and contains twelve color-reproductions of famous masterpieces from Giotto to Cesanne and eighty in black-and-white. The life and manner of each notable artist are explained with commendable brevity.

Editor of "Le Jour."

THE ETERNAL STRUGGLE, by Jean Charles Harvey. (Forward Pub. Co., Toronto, $1.25.)

THOSE who have followed for some years the articles of Jean Charles Harvey in *Le Jour* of Montreal have been impressed by his solid learning in the economic and political field and above all by his courage in controversy. He has never ceased to say that the system of education in the Province of Quebec has been out of touch with the modern spirit. He has constantly denied that any good can come to his people by cultivating exclusiveness and by sowing suspicion and distrust against the English-speaking majority. That is to say, he has been to the bulk of French Canadian politicians who profit by rabble-rousing a dangerous heretic. Nobody answers his arguments, but a good many abuse him.

It is an excellent thing that a considerable collection of his articles is now available in English. His opinions on dictatorship, whether fascist or socialistic, are clear-cut and without equivocation. His argument for freedom of the individual to understand, to cherish ambition, to plan his own life unhampered by pressure from above is undeniable. His vision into the nature of man is best understood by two of his sentences, picked at random from this book: "Happiness does not consist of lacking nothing, but of doing what one wants to do." "Is the highest vision of happiness which we can conceive the picture of a pig eating his daily ration?"

Uneven Verse

By LUCY VAN GOGH

JOURNEY INTO YESTERDAY, by Irene Chapman Benson. (Ryerson Chap-book, 60c).

IF CANADIAN poets knew how damaging to the effect of the better poems in a collection is the presence of weaker ones they would blue-pencil much more freely than they do. Mrs. Benson has a high degree of skill in the use of musical words; and when she puts that skill to work in the service of a sincere and genuine emotion, as in her "In Memoriam" for a young Canadian soldier, the result is very moving. The use of the same sort of music for "The Passing of Summer"—

"Now rides despairing Summer to her doom
In wind-tossed tumbrils wailing through the gloom"

—hardens the reader's heart against the whole method, making it seem like a trick that could be used on anything. "Call Us Not Back," a bitter cry in 1937 when it was becoming evident that the tragedy of 1914-18 was still uncompleted, is another honest utterance, and "Lament" suggests well the aroma of the past that still hangs about the northern prairies. There is a tribute "To Bliss Carman," and Mrs. Benson has clearly been much affected by him; his hothouse emotionalism is hardly a good influence.

The C.C.F. Gospel

MAKE THIS YOUR CANADA, by David Lewis and Frank Scott. (Central Canada Pub. Co. $1.00.)

A WELL-ORDERED assembly of the ideals and dreams of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation looking to the abolition of the profit motive in industry, agriculture, transportation and finance. Since the day of Robert Owen such dreams have been endemic; it is the hope of the Party in Canada to make them epidemic; that is to say, to convince the majority of the Canadian people that government can be simplified and made more efficient by making it more and more complicated, and that personal freedom can be enlarged by increasing the limitations of freedom, for the general good. The book is well-done and should be studied particularly by those who are likely to disagree with the conclusions of the authors.

Life of Intrigue

By MARY DALE MUIR

THE GRAND DESIGN, by David Pilgrim. (Musson Book Company, $3.00.)

NEVER was there such a mess of intrigue, both Church and State, as that through which James de la Cloche threaded his way. Intrigue was the thing. The agent's life and honor, even his identity, were pawns in the service of his master. Such was the life of James de la Cloche, natural son of King Charles II, his father's secret agent to the courts of Europe and the Vatican.

This is the sequel to "No Common Glory". Besides historical background it has all the qualities of a thriller. The author is, in reality, John Leslie Palmer, a Restoration scholar and a well known dramatic critic. In his pen name of Francis Beeding he has also written many thrillers.

Because of the mass of detail involved and the many personages, the tale is a bit dreary in its opening. After the first fifty or so pages are covered, the reader finds no lack of action. All around him are plots and counter plots, possibilities of discovery, knaves to outwit and a multitude of schemes on which to whet his wits and exercise his powers of divination. Through the whole, too, runs a simple and charming love story.

On Ruling the World

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

THE ORIGINS AND BACKGROUND OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, by C. George Hains and Ross J. S. Hoffman. (Oxford, $5.00).

THE authors of this book undertook a tremendous task in tracing the origins and presenting the background of the present war, and they have done a thorough job of work. For the most part they content themselves with a detailed historical review of internal and international politics during the past forty years, but they also go back to the century before 1914, with special reference to the mechanization of industry. They point out that this mechanization began in Great Britain, spread over the European continent, the United States, the British Dominions, and reached even into Asia. While that development may not have been the cause of the great wars, it certainly determined the character and methods of modern warfare, and it may have had an indirect effect upon international politics.

When the authors of this book say that "all great wars have been attempts to conquer and rule the world," they reveal the origin of the present world struggle and that which went before it. The British Empire was a growth, and it did not spring out of any desire or preconceived plan to conquer and rule the world. Germany was jealous of Britain, and jealousy begets hatred, and hatred leads to strife and war. All attempts to conquer and rule the world by force have failed and always will fail. Force is not power, but the abuse of power. The folly and the failure of the Germans is explained by their inability to distinguish between force and power. That, at least, is my own conclusion, after reading this book, as to the origin of both the first and the second world war. The book is a valuable contribution to political and economic history.

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

AFTER writing two or three Perry Mason stories, Erle Stanley Gardner slightly varies his formula and turns to Doug Selby, a young prosecuting attorney in California. He is a less fully realized character than Mason, but he has just as many adventures, and in *The D.A. Calls a Turn* (McClelland and Stewart, $2.35) he has an extremely complicated criminal problem to solve. Those who like the D.A. series will not be disappointed in this specimen.

The Deaths of Lora Karen by Roman McDougald, (Musson, $2.50) is baffling enough, perhaps too baffling and involved, but it is carried on by a smooth writing style with occasional flashes of wit, and if the author is really a newcomer, as we suspect, we shall await his next venture with interest. It is only the writing that warrants our mentioning *Arrow Pointing Nowhere* by Elizabeth Daly (Oxford, $2.35) for the plot is almost incredible, a quality perhaps tolerable in a thriller but to be deprecated in a fictional problem of deduction. We have also read in the past fortnight *Inconvenient Corpse* by E. P. Fenwick.

Let the Skeletons Rattle by Frederick C. Davis (McClelland and Stewart, $2.35) has plenty of murders, some extremely fine detective work by Prof. Cy Hatch, the eminent criminologist and some additional ghastliness thrown in to add to the excitement. It also contains the word "dispiteous" which we meet for the first time in real life.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

WORLD OF WOMEN

The Dictionary Man Completes His Monumental Task

By LOIS M. SCOTT-THOMAS

THE other day, while, from the pages of a long-lost diary, I was refreshing my memory of a particularly happy Christmas vacation spent in the home of a former professor, Sir William Craigie, a friend came in with a copy of a current magazine, and pointing to a picture in it of an elderly, quaintly-bearded gentleman, remarked, "Isn't that the dictionary man with whom you once worked?"

It was, indeed, the "dictionary man", as well as my former professor who, by his kind invitation, had made possible my four weeks' stay in his English country cottage; and, under the caption "Talking United States", I read the gratifying news that he had finally completed the *Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles*, more frequently referred to as the *D.A.E.*

The accomplishment of this monumental task, which might well have frightened off a less "self-assured" man than Sir William, has taken eighteen long years of increasingly hard work, but to one who had already spent thirty-one years of his life on a dictionary that was (if I remember rightly) seventy-five years in the making, the time, by comparison may well have seemed fairly brief.

When Mr. Craigie,—he was not knighted until 1928,—first came to the United States to work on the *D.A.E.* he already had a beginning in the thousands of cards, representing American entries in the *O.E.D.*, (*Oxford English Dictionary*), and he had, as well, the assurance of help from many volunteer readers who, having worked with him before, already knew the necessary routine to follow in making card contributions. In addition to such workers, he soon attracted to himself a group of graduate students, some of whom, like myself, chose a dictionary subject for their doctoral dissertations, and all of whom shared my unbounded admiration for the genial, scholarly little Scot who directed the gigantic enterprise with such unassuming modesty.

Quite frankly, my own initial interest in the project was not that of an ardent lexicographer, but rather of a humble student who chose a subject somewhat lacking in appeal, at first, in order to be directed by a man of undoubted scholarship, a world-wide reputation, and the warm humanity that characterizes so many really great men. I soon found, however, that, in spite of the tedious, and often monotonous, task of preparing, sorting, and filing innumerable cards, the work, itself, was fascinating, and that dictionaries can be enormous fun.

Other Times and Manners

It may well be that on reading of the completion of this new historical dictionary the other day, many laymen merely yawned and said, "Another dictionary! So what?", and passed on to something more interesting. To the average person all dictionaries are simply sources of reference for the meaning of a word, its pronunciation, spelling, or usage. Even the typical university undergraduate thinks of the *Oxford* simply as a good authority for backing up his own pet English pronunciation of a word more commonly given the American pronunciation by his friends. Hundreds of times have I heard a student sing out, "Let's settle this; get the *Oxford*" for just such a reason; but seldom can I recall it being used for a more serious purpose. Yet, an historical dictionary like the *O.E.D.* or the *D.A.E.* is a valuable source of information on the life and times of the people whose speech is recorded.

In my own study of Benjamin Franklin's vocabulary, after checking the cards on which I had recorded to the best of my ability, almost every single, solitary word Franklin ever wrote (I can hardly bear to hear his name mentioned now) I found that I had an excellent idea, without recourse to history books, of the new interests, social, scientific, economic, and even fashionable, of the century, since Franklin was a man of unusually wide contacts.

Hoop-Skirts and Co-Eds

Tea-cups, canisters, tea-kettles, new electrical and scientific terms, to say nothing of hoop-skirts and match-making, (in the Leap Year sense), all turn up in the eighteenth century for the first time, unless some earlier references for these words have since been discovered. It is interesting to note that Franklin deplored his own lack of the "Faculty of Matchmaking" ninety-nine years before the term was sufficiently common in England to warrant having a printed record made of it.

I remember Professor Craigie drawing the attention of a class to the modern American use of the word "store" as compared with the English use of the word "shop", and telling his students the probable reason for the change in terminology. In the early days in America, the pioneers often had to go to a central storehouse for their supplies, and so, gradually, "store" came to mean any place where supplies were purchased. Similarly, "lumber" in the English sense was probably first applied to the small and useless branches lopped off tree trunks or "timber", and in time was substituted for "timber".

Thus it is that words and their changing ways introduce us to the life and times of a people. Let anyone who has a half-hour to spare some time when he is in a library, consult the *Oxford Supplement*, and he will be surprised to find how much he will learn about his own century, as well as be rewarded by some of the amusing illustrative quotations given for such words as "perm", "co-ed", "hitch-hike", and so on.

Sir William's lectures were never dull, his dry wit and a fund of stories livened up even the most difficult Middle English classes, while his course on the history and development of the English language, incredible though it may seem, was not only enlightening, but extremely lively, and even, at times, entertaining.

It would be a bit far-fetched, I admit, to say that his students got as much fun out of trying to decipher, with their limited knowledge of Anglo-Saxon, Middle English, and German, the Frisian and Scandinavian papers he brought to class, as they would out of working a super-duper cross-word puzzle; but, nevertheless, they enjoyed making the effort, and gaining, thereby, some of the "pleasure of recognition". To quote a favorite Spoonerism of Sir William's, he never let his students sink to the "lead devil of indifference" which all too many professors accept as inevitable.

House on a Hill

The Craigies live in a charming little cottage, called "Ridgehurst", above the ancient village of Watlington, some fourteen miles from Oxford. There, on the wind-swept hill-top, they command a marvellous view of the country-side, a feature of their home which, in the early days, at least, had its drawbacks; for, trippers coming from all over, with "their glasses to their eyes", to quote the Craigie housekeeper, Mrs. Baker, made the owners' lives miserable. Just below the hill lies the village, itself, and somewhat above it on the slope runs the British Road, known as the Icknield Way, which crosses England from east to west, and is said to have been used by the Romans. Lady Craigie, who is an accomplished wood-carver, has decorated the interior of her charming home by carving several mantelpieces, with wood-boxes and fenders to match. She is an inveterate tea-drinker of the extremely strong variety, or was in the Chicago days before rationing came into force, and it sometimes required considerable practice before her husband's American students could down her "Scotch" tea undiluted.

Garden Hobby

In a letter I received some time ago from Sir William it is evident, *Time* to the contrary, that he has other hobbies than dictionary-making:

"Except for rationed articles such as *tea*, (the italics are mine), we are still faring very well, thanks to a good kitchen-garden and a stock of poultry which kept on laying all through the summer. I looked after them myself, and very economically, too!"

• •

Posters from South America

HERE in Canada if we saw the same poster repeated again and again on the wall of a building, we'd say it was careless and slipshod distribution. But that's the South American way of making sure that the poster and the message it is intended to convey is imprinted on the mind, so there's no ignoring or forgetting it.

Some idea of the types and quality of posters used by our South American neighbors was given by the striking display of posters from the William Morris collection which formed an interesting show at Eaton's in Toronto last week and will be seen in other centres across the Dominion. Brought to Canada by the Canadian Inter-American Association Inc., the exhibit gives Canadians an opportunity for studying poster art as it expresses the tastes and interests of their Latin American neighbors.

North Americans have used the poster almost exclusively until the present war for commercial purposes only. Latin American governments were quick to see in the simple and direct visual appeal which is fundamental to the poster the means of delivering messages to the people. Thus in Mexico long before the war broke out in Europe the Government was using posters to discredit fascism and Nazi ideas.

Another striking difference between North And South American poster art: famous Latin American artists, like Diego Rivera, Orozco Romero, Leopoldo Mendez of Mexico, Camilo Mori of Chile and many others do not consider posters too trivial a medium for their powers. Many of them have produced posters which appear in this collection. It means that ordinary folk acquire, if not a taste for, at least familiarity with some of the current trends of their national art. It may even explain why Mexican art is so distinctly an expression of national character.

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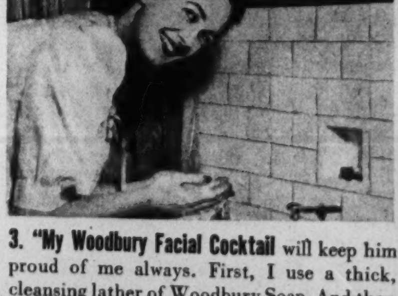

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PERSONALITIES UNLIMITED

She's Captain of the Only R.C.N. Ship Commanded by a Woman

By FLORENCE ELLIOTT

SHE'S captain of the only ship in the Royal Canadian Navy commanded by a woman, but Lieutenant-Commander Isabel Macneill often gets homesick for the sea. This native of Halifax found that by one of those curious twists of fate, joining the Navy has taken her away from the sea, the ships and the sailors she admired so much.

For her ship is H.M.C.S. Conestoga, the training establishment for newcomers in the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, at Galt, Ontario. "Conestoga" consists of five modern red brick buildings near Galt, and the former Preston Springs Hotel. Now named after famous British Admirals, the structures are called Nelson, Drake, Beatty, Collingwood and Jellicoe, their former associations are quite lost.

About 600 Wrens can be accommodated there, and arrive in drafts of more than 150 every month, to begin their probationary training course lasting eight weeks. Although H.M.C.S. Conestoga will never experience an ocean gale or hear a shot fired in anger, it is a ship, a training ship, and the most important in the W.R.C.N.S.

At present, the Captain of the ship is overseas, having recently arrived with a draft of Canadian Wrens who will take over jobs with the R.C.N. in the United Kingdom. Lieutenant-Commander Macneill is to spend some time studying the administrative system of the Women's Royal Naval Service, whose officers were instrumental in organizing the Canadian Women's Service in the summer of 1942.

London will not be new to this Canadian officer, for she studied at the University of London after attending schools in Halifax. Daughter of a university professor in the Maritimes, she has been in turn, scenic designer for Rudolph Haybrook Ltd., London, England; librarian at Dalhousie University, Halifax; councillor at Sea Pines Camp, Brewster, Massachusetts; teacher at Fairmount College, Washington, D.C., and assistant director of Mountain Playhouse, Jannerstown, Pennsylvania.

Her dramatic training is evident and appreciated by the ship's company of Wrens at Galt when the Captain reads morning prayers at daily divisions . . . . all of them will remember her beautiful voice reading "O eternal Lord God, who alone spreadest out the heavens, and rulest the raging of the sea; who hast compassed the waters with bounds until day and night come to an end; Be pleased to receive into thy almighty and gracious protection the persons of us thy servants, and the Fleet in which we serve. . . ."

On the Quarter-Deck

When she is speaking to a group of Probationary Wrens of the tradition behind the Navy in which they are serving, or when she deals with captain's defaulters on the quarter-deck, she can be as stern and majestic as any "old man" on board a flagship of the Fleet! But there's an air of femininity always, and an unceasing feeling of gentleness about the Lieutenant-Commander which can best be illustrated by a word or two about "Trilby".

Trilby is a beautiful little copper dachshund, sensitive and timid, a one-woman dog. She is always with the Commanding Officer, tagging along at her heels to divisions, lectures, rounds. Every Wren is familiar with the sight of the C.O. striding into the lecture hall, up to the platform, then standing for a moment, waiting. There is a silence. Then the ticking of nails on hardwood floors as Trilby comes hurrying up the aisle, scrambles up the steps and apologizes to the captain.

"Trilby, you're late," the Lieutenant-Commander says sternly and the little dog retires, shame-faced, to her appointed place beneath a table. Then, and only then does the lecture begin.

When the Lieutenant-Commander is away from her ship on naval business, even a casual visitor aboard H.M.C.S. Conestoga would know that the captain was absent. Not only Trilby, but the entire ship's company, senses the difference. And the captain is always glad to get back again, for Conestoga is her ship.

In fact, almost any ship Isabel Macneill boarded would be in a sense "her ship", for she has the faculty of belonging. Highlights of her childhood in Halifax were supplied by parties aboard British cruisers in peaceful times when the entire crews worked like mad for days in advance building circus games and entertainment for the Canadian children invited aboard.

How did she come to join the Wrens? From the beginning of the war, Isabel Macneill was associated with voluntary war work in Halifax; first with the Inter-Allied Hospitality and Food Fund, which dispenses cheer to visiting men of all services, and secondly, in the founding and organizing of the Ajax Club for sailors. Then, with the opening of the naval service to Canadian women in August, 1942, she found an opportunity to utilize her versatility and love for the Navy in a new way.

One of the first class of Wrens, trained at Kingsmill House, in Ottawa and then commissioned and sent to Galt to open the training establishment there, she has served at Conestoga as training officer, executive officer and now commanding officer, and has met and known every member of the W.R.C.N.S. Surely she must be in the best position to tell of them.

In Which We Serve

In a talk to women of a naval auxilliary near Galt, Lieutenant-Commander Macneill said this: "There are some people who take the attitude that the services can be sold to the women of Canada on the basis that it fits them for a lucrative job after the war. I fail to see their point. Men who join the services know that their future may be death in a flaming plane, or trapped in the hold of a sinking ship, or being blown to bits by a hand grenade. I believe that the women of Canada are capable of some of this sacrifice.

"We teach the Wrens that there is little glamor about the Service—there is hard work, mental and physical. They learn that they are restricted; late leave in the Navy is midnight, and normal leave earlier than that. It is difficult for us in the Service to understand why some parents are reluctant to see their daughters in uniform but will not hesitate to send them to college!

"We teach them that they must not compare their service work with civilian work—that every job in the Service is essential; that the government would not clothe them, feed them and care for them whilst they are learning a job if it were not essential. I think perhaps one of the greatest fears of the prospective recruit is that her ability will not be recognized; but we are always looking for ability and there are a great many jobs in the Service for able women.

"There are a great many dull jobs, too, and they must be done; in doing them we are sharing in a small way the work that the lads in the ships are doing, and we have an essential part in the battles of the Atlantic which our men are fighting — and winning."

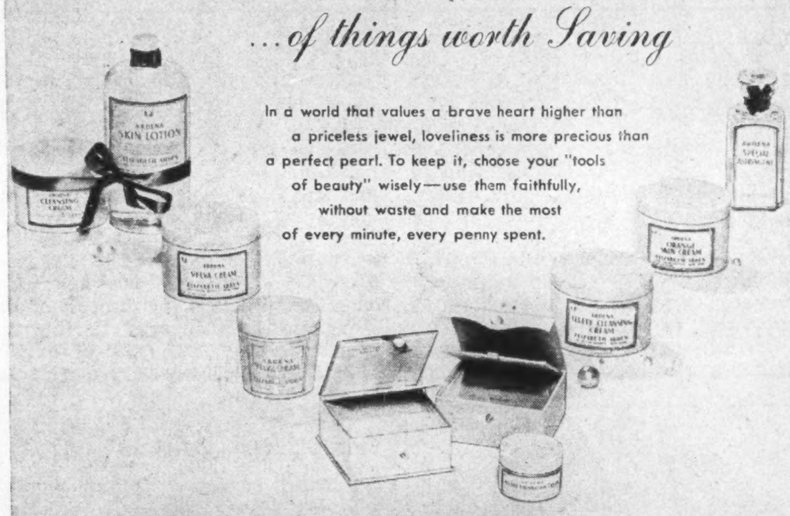
As captain of a ship in the R.C.N., Isabel Macneill is the only woman outside of the Royal Family, who rates being piped over the side, when coming aboard or going ashore. Every Canadian Wren is proud of her.

AFTERMATH

THE older people pray for peace,
For peace is sweet to ageing eyes;
They do not sense the emptiness
That follows when the tumult dies.

The tragedy of war is not
That men must face dark death or pain,
But that the boys who fought and lived
May never care for peace again.

ELIZABETH GARBUTT.



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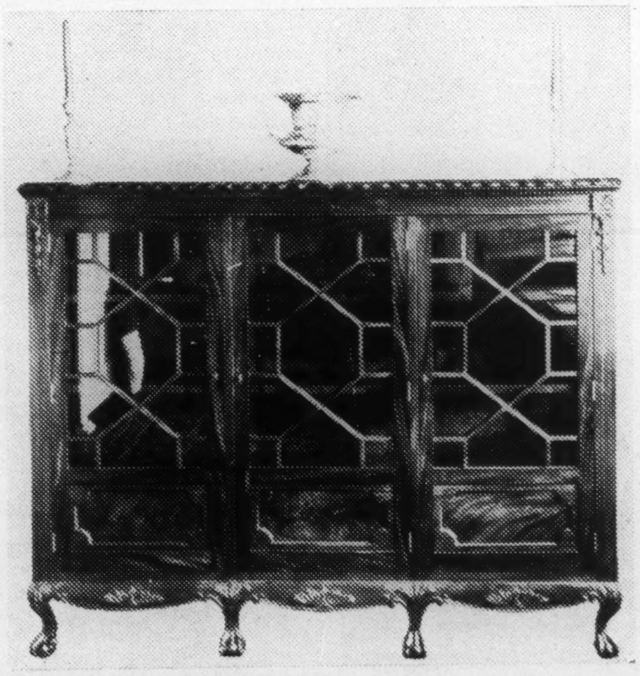

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Marjorie Lawrence's Thunderous Vocalism Seems Overwhelming

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THERE has been universal sympathy with the Australian soprano, Marjorie Lawrence, who, three years ago, at a time when she gave promise of important future developments, was assailed by infantile paralysis. She has, by her courage and determination, managed to resume public singing, though still so handicapped that she cannot walk. But I must confess to disappointment, after hearing her at Massey Hall last week, to find that though her illness has left the phenomenal volume of her voice unimpaired, she has no fuller sense of bel canto, and finesse in interpretation, than she ever had; possibly less.

I had assumed that in enforced retirement, with a diminished prospect of resuming Wagnerian roles in which her celebrity had been attained, she might have turned her thoughts to the finer elements of the art of song. Her voice was never even throughout its exceptional range; but in addition to her ability to pour forth a stupendous volume of tone, it remains brilliant and true in the upper reaches, while some of her lower tones are noble in quality. Unfortunately the use she makes of the voice is startling rather than beautiful. One has heard singers with but a moiety of her vocal endowment, who were more satisfying. Obviously Miss Lawrence, if she completely recovers her health, as everyone hopes, and desires, to continue a public career, must unlearn some things, and learn a good many others.

The city of Melbourne, Australia, has produced three singers who have risen to international fame; Nellie Melba, Florence Wilson, (who adopted the name of Austral) and Miss Lawrence. It is interesting to note that two of them by virtue of unique vocal power won their fame in Wagnerian roles. It was different with Melba, in loveliness of vocalization and perfect control, peerless compared with any prima donna of to-day. For a high soprano hers was a voice of exceptional resonance; but she found out, at some inconvenience to herself, that Wagner was not for her. Even for the lyric role of Elsa in "Lohengrin" her tones were too light in timbre, and she could not cope with its declamatory demands. She fared worse when in sheer bravado she sang Brunhilde in "Siegfried" in New York. The attempt put her voice out of commission for the rest of the season, and came near to injuring it permanently. The voices of her sister Melbournians, were more solid stuff.

Exceptional Volume

I have heard no other woman who could sing as loudly as Marjorie Lawrence without getting off pitch, save Florence Austral. The latter sang all the Brunhildes of the "Ring" series, and Isolde also, at Covent Garden in 1922; and her voice at that time unquestionably possessed beauty as well as power. She sang at the inaugural of Eaton Auditorium about twelve years ago, but is apparently now in retirement. She was considerably older than Miss Lawrence and is in her 50th year.

Miss Lawrence seems to be most at ease in German selections, though trained in Paris. She first attracted attention at Monte Carlo as Elisabeth in "Tannhauser" and shortly afterward was singing Brunhilde, Salome and Aida at the Paris Opera. After her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1935 as Brunhilde in "Walkyrie" her operatic associations became almost exclusively Wagnerian. One thing she did amazingly well in Massey Hall last week, and in which she had also surprised us on her first appearance here five years ago, was the Immolation Scene which concludes the last music-drama of the "Ring" series, "Gotterdammerung". I have never heard of any other singer who attempted it on the concert platform without orchestra.

Manley Brilliant Pianist

Last week she had the assistance of a brilliant young Vancouver pianist, Gordon Manley, who was fortunately able to evoke a tone of almost orchestral volume and nobility. The woman who can achieve with vivid dramatic expression this stupendous feat of declamation, could assuredly become a tasteful interpreter of gentler lyrics if she set her mind to it.

When song recitalists whose fame has been won in German music-drama adopt the hammer-and-anvil method in other types of song, it is customary to blame Wagner. Yet some of the most beautiful song-interpreters I ever listened to, including Lilli Lehmann and Joanna Gadski, were famous Wagnerians. I do not know whether Elizabeth Rethburg ever tackled Brunhilde, but she certainly sang Elsa and Elisabeth and in 1929 at the age of 35 she was justly adjudged "the most perfect singer of her time". Thus the singing of Wagner does not necessarily destroy a prima donna for other purposes. The singers I have mentioned, by an impulse that made them desire to be artistes and not merely vehicles of tonal display, achieved delicate emotional effects.

When at the conclusion of her program Miss Lawrence sang "Rule Britannia" her rendering had the quality of a well tempered brass band. That was all right in a lusty patriotic song, but the same tendency was evident in lyrics not primarily band compositions. Of the numbers she sang, her best achievement was Schubert's "Erl-King", in which, though she did not achieve the tragic effect attained by the late Sophie Braslau, the contrasts of tone color that her wide range permits were effective. But when she sang Scottish lyrics, and songs by composers like Ravel and Joaquin Nin, her style was always over-emphatic. Excessive tonal resource is a very rare defect indeed among singers; but having such an endowment Miss Lawrence should turn her thoughts to making a more intelligent use of it.

More Russian Novelties

One has mentioned the abilities of the Canadian pianist, Gordon Manley, who came with Miss Lawrence. His touch and phrasing are as noteworthy as his power, and it was significant of the trend of the times that his solos were mainly modern Russian; a Gavotte by Prokofiev, with a piquant little nipped-off coda; two fascinating Preludes by Shostakovich; and an Etude by Scriabin. If most Russians were neglected by the last generation they are assuredly getting their innings now. In Conservatory Hall recently, three works of a larger order were presented by eminent Toronto musicians.

All were new to local listeners, and two supposedly new to North America. Owing to engagements elsewhere, the rarely gifted 'cellist Zara Nelsova has not been much in evidence this season, and her rendering of a Sonata for her instrument by Shostakovich with Sir Ernest MacMillan at the piano was all the more welcome. The composer, who is reaping a fortune in royalties in America, has infinite variety. The greater part of this Sonata is serene and pensive, though not devoid of fiery outbursts. Miss Nelsova's tone was broad and noble and her technical dexterity stirring. Sir Ernest has beautiful co-operative characteristics as an ensemble pianist.

These qualities, which embrace fire and analytic grasp were again demonstrated when he and Elie Spivak played a new Violin Concerto by Aram Khatchachurian, who has lately attained international recognition. It is unique and refreshing in a rhythmical sense; the work of a man confident of what he wants to express; with plenty of contrast in mood. The cadenza is remarkably long and difficult and in it the smooth and elegant tone and technical finesse of Mr. Spivak were demonstrated. The third work was a Sonata by Prokofiev, whose piano music has always a bizarre, fascinating quality. Some of his effects are amazingly flamboyant and Reginald Godden has never been more sure and brilliant than in his rendering of them.

College Orchestra

The University of Toronto Symphony Orchestra which came into being last year, is keeping up the good work and has a strength of 55 enthusiastic and gifted young musicians. Last week it gave a concert at Convocation Hall under the direction of John Reymes-King, a distinguished English musician, who succeeded the late Dr. Fricker as organist and choirmaster of the Metropolitan Church. He knows how to handle students and obtain admirable expression, clear, animated and sparkling. The chief number was Beethoven's melodious Symphony No. 1, and there were other gracious works by Mozart, Schubert and Johann Strauss. The well known violinist Robert Graham, now a first-year medical student, played a movement from a Mozart Concerto with appealing tone and sure, steady utterance.

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THE FILM PARADE

Pin-Up Tot of 1944 Makes Good In An Authentic Tear-Jerker

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE business of supplying entertainment for a public at once voracious and capricious must be fairly nerve-wracking even for such a large healthy extrovert as Hollywood. The public appetite is prodigious but it has to be treated with prodigious care; otherwise the plate goes back to the kitchen with loud complaints from the customer. The safest course is to test the edges of the mass appetite by trying out a doubtful picture in the sticks. Then if the sticks respond satisfactorily the studio can let out its breath in a joyful whoop of publicity and a new *spécialité de maison* is born.

Even so it is a little hard to understand why Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ever had a moment's doubt about "Lost Angel". To any studio that knows its public, as M-G-M should by this time, "Lost Angel" had everything—a never-failing theme, the Love-Starved Child, an astonishing child-prodigy (Margaret O'Brien) to support it, a pair of lively good-looking lovers, and a comic chorus of professional psychologists. It even had as a subsidiary theme a susceptible gun-man who succumbs to the child's innocent confidence, an angle that had been sure-fire ever since the days of "Editha's Burglar". "Lost Angel" could hardly have flopped if it had tried.

Child Prodigy

Little Margaret O'Brien who plays the lost angel is beyond doubt the most staggering child prodigy to reach the screen since the early Temple days. She is every bit as smart as Shirley and even more appealing to look at, since in place of Shirley's much too carefully regimented curls she has a pair of touching pig-tails. She doesn't, to be sure, dance and sing, (though she will, she will, just give her time) but you should see her with a pair of chopsticks. As for dialogue she is as much at home with the strange tangled idiom of progressive education as Professor Dewey himself.

It goes without saying that this extraordinary mite is an accomplished actress and wonderful to watch if you happen to like watching child actresses. I don't, unhappily, and the better they act the less I am able to enjoy it; which means that the discomfort produced by the O'Brien performance was nothing less than exquisite at times. People who are pleasurably affected by child-stars will love every minute of "Lost Angel" however. There were enough of them to fill the theatre to the eaves and stretch in a queue around the corner. And the final sequence in which little Alpha almost dies of love for the reporter who befriends her brought out such a flourish of kleenexes as Loew's hasn't seen since Garbo died in "Camille".

"Lost Angel" is the story of a six year old prodigy, Alpha, who has been reared by a group of earnest psychologists in an atmosphere of pure reason. "Anything that is true can be explained" they tell her and Alpha believes it until a reporter breaks into her carefully sterilized world and upsets her illusions with hints about fairies, leprechauns and magic. The reporter takes her on a tour of Manhattan and Alpha who has never encountered love in her laboratory existence is soon desperately infatuated with him and tor-

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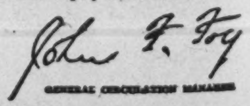

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mented by her un-analyzable feeling and her jealousy for his pretty sweetheart (Marsha Hunt.)

In fairness to "Lost Angel" it must be said that it is a far more touching and sensitive production than most child tragi-comedies of the screen. In part at least it has the same theme that Thomas Mann treated with such exquisite tenderness and understanding in his story "Disorder and Early Sorrow". Basically the story is valid; and there are even moments when it may remind you, though rather bluntly and remotely, of the Mann story.

The Hollywood Way

The producers have made the most of their theme by the use of dramatic contrast. Even the sets are built very very high so that the star, venturing into an unknown world, can look very, very small. And the characters — a torch-singer, a reporter, a gunman, a prize-fighter, etc.—have been carefully selected for a certain type of worldliness to point up the rather eerie other-worldliness of little Miss O'Brien. Also the torch-singer and the reporter, respectively, Marsha Hunt and James Craig, do as well as can be expected against the overwhelming competition of the Pin-Up Tot of 1944.

The best thing about "Desert Song" is the technicolor, though that is an old story by this time. The producers have included in the plot some not too kind references to French colonial policy just before the War. The Riff incidents help the action considerably and nobody is likely to take political exception to them—least of all the French. For the rest there's a great deal of carved desert scenery and Irene Manning and Dennis Morgan sing and make love at considerable length under highly romantic circumstances. It's the sort of picture you either yearn through or yawn through. I'm afraid I yawned.

THE THEATRE

Toronto Likes the New Ballets But It Still Loves the Old

By LUCY VAN GOGH

I HAVE never been more grateful to the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo than during the visit of ten working days which is still going on at the Royal Alexandra in Toronto. For one thing it has greatly enlarged our knowledge of the work of Nijinska, sister of the tragic genius Nijinsky, by presenting revivals of two of her most exquisite creations, the entirely non-dramatic ballets to the music of Chopin and Bach respectively. These call for perfection of dancing and music alike, because there is no element of dramatic interest or story or violent color to distract the attention, and both were admirably done. But the amazing thing about both is the correlation between the movement on the stage and the movement of the music in the orchestra—with which in the Chopin number especially must be included a brilliant performance on the piano. The resources of a well-trained corps de ballet are drawn on for such works as this to the very fullest extent, and if this company were not able to maintain a remarkably good supply of young dancers they would be completely ineffective.

Many Novelties

There were plenty of other novelties, in fact the program was perhaps too full of them for the immediate pecuniary interests of the owners of the show, for Toronto audiences appear to cling rather closely to the old and familiar in ballet as in opera. The difference is that while opera is probably a dying art form, and there are almost no important new operas, there is a constant supply of new ballets and Canada has not yet been familiarized with all of the best of the old ones. So it was a little disappointing to see "Swan Lake" and "Scheherezade" packing the house while "Rodeo" and "The Red Poppy" left some empty spaces.

"Rodeo" is an immensely interesting and profoundly American work with music by Aaron Copland, much of whose composition has been heard of late at the Proms; the comedy note is predominant, and there is plenty of sentiment, and it is perhaps not the sort of thing one would want to see more than a dozen times, but it exhibits an entirely original kind of cleverness which makes one want to see composer and choreographer collaborate further, and find out where ballet will be led to by the introduction of a native American idiom.

Proletarian Work

Gliere's "The Red Poppy" was composed originally for a ballet of full evening's length. Gliere is seventy years of age, and his proletarianism is not quite so natural as that of Prokofief and Shostakovitch. The libretto of this work has obviously been much altered for United Nations performance, and is now almost the kind of thing that Hollywood would do for a similar purpose, which is to say that it fails to lull the critical faculties into forgetting its melodramatic quality. But the music, including the famous "Sailor's Dance," is full of vigor and color and easy to listen to, and it gives opportunity for some brilliant solo dancing by the men.

There were few well-known names in the company on this visit except Youskevitch and Danilova, but on a night in which they appear nobody is entitled to demand any other first-rank artist. They are two of the half-dozen greatest ballet dancers now performing. Arnold Haskell said of Youskevitch in 1938 that he was a classic dancer of perfect build and great charm but not yet in complete harmony with the music. That was six years ago and experience has added much to his charm and quite overcome the lack of harmony; today he actually *is* the music brought bodily on to the stage. As for Danilova, words are useless to convey the supremely delicate quality of her best work. She is the living embodiment of the finest traditions of the ballet that first astonished the world with Pavlova; and if we could examine our memories of Pavlova without having to look through a mist of tears we might perhaps even feel at times that Danilova was at least on the same artistic level.

Franz Allers was a highly effective conductor.

SCORE A POINT

MILADY was haughty and hard to please
Once when she shopped with the greatest of ease
But haughty milady is haughty no more
And certainly not in the grocery store!

MAY RICHSTONE

From their cheerful expressions and the mugs they're holding, this quartette of R.C.A.F. girls look as if they might be rendering the Stein song. However it's really gargling parade in the Medical Clinic of the R.C.A.F.(W.D.) overseas. Maybe it's easier when done in unison.

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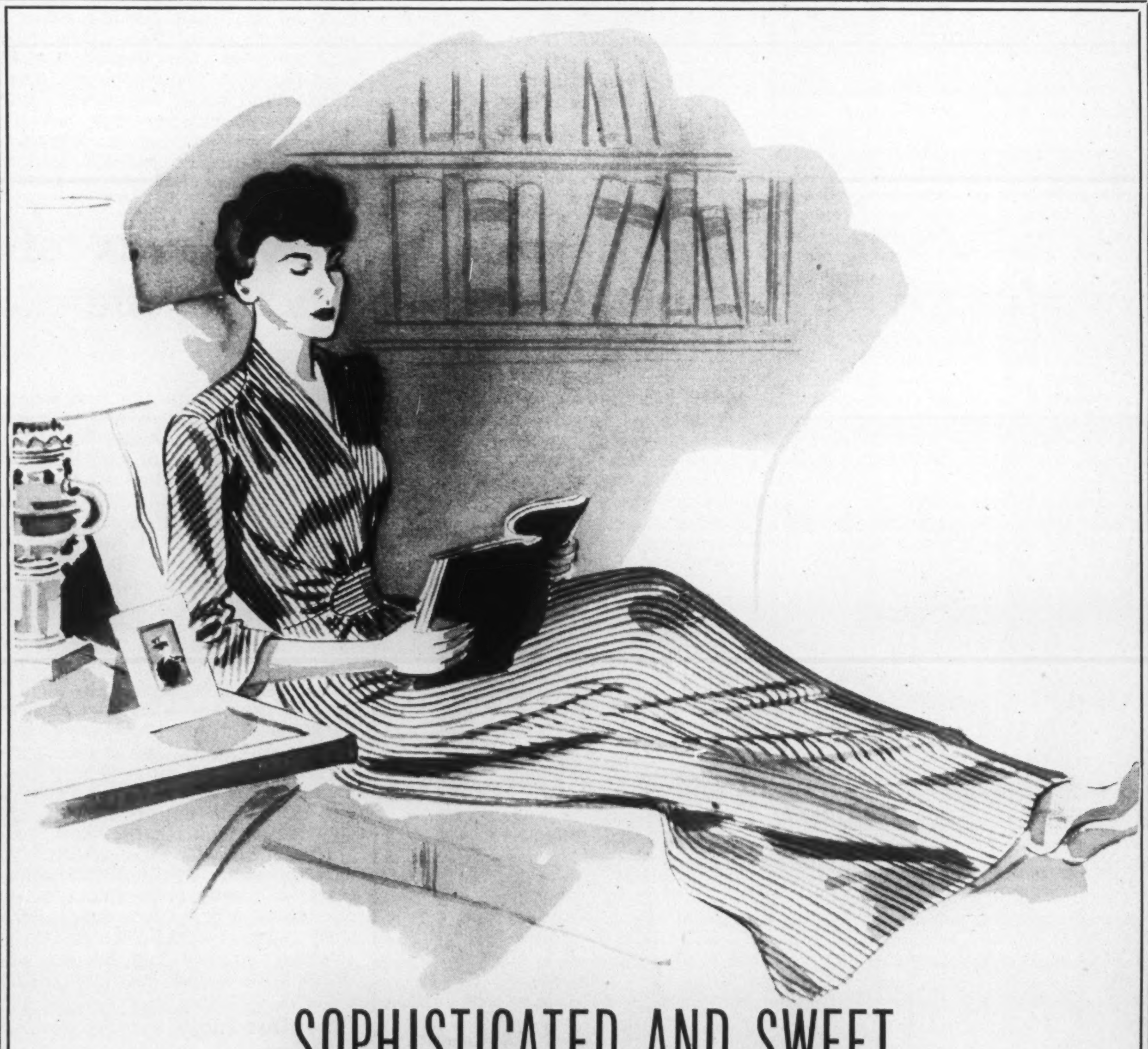

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THAT'S DOUBLE-BARRELLED AMMUNITION . . . YOU'LL FEEL SO LOVED AND LOVELY IN THE SOFTLY DRAPED FOLDS, THE FRESH AS SPRING CANDY-STRIPES PEPPERMINT PINK OR MIDNIGHT BLUE, THE LEAN, CLOSE-TO-YOU LOOK THAT ONLY JERSEY CAN GIVE. THIS IS THE TYPE OF HOUSEGOWN BELOVED OF GIRLS IN THE SERVICES, OF WOMEN WHO TRAVEL, OF WIVES WHO KNOW THE CHARM OF LEISURE HOURS AT HOME. SPERBER HOUSECOAT, SIZES 14, 16, 18. 22.50

LINGERIE—SECOND FLOOR

Simpson's

CONCERNING FOOD

The Cook and the Menu Writer Can Make Local Food Famous

By JANET MARCH

THE Premier of Ontario suggested to a gathering, largely of hotel proprietors, that they could make their Province an even greater tourist resort if they would concentrate on serving good food. He pointed out that there were few dishes generally known as characteristic of Ontario. The fried potato of the ubiquitous Chinese restaurant cannot be glorified as can the truffle of France. The baker's bread, served often in a slightly dry and discouraging looking pile, isn't calculated to encourage almost poetic memories as do the hot breads of the South. Apple pie and cheese is more a North American dish than a typically Ontario dessert.

Of course an awful lot of so called "gourmet's" talk is just talk, or rather idle chatter, but it is true, human stomachs being what they are, that in memory's calendar the beauties of the Bay of Naples fade beside a memorable dish of spaghetti. Intelligent interest in Vienna's baroque churches is dwarfed beside those little cakes you chose yourself in the windows of the tea shop. The beauties of Nova Scotia were of little account beside the charm of fresh lobsters. We may have a whole lot of good scenery up here in Ontario but there's nothing that so whets the appetite as touring.

Ontario beef probably doesn't taste different from steers from other places, but the wise hotel keeper, when he knows he has a lot of extra good steaks—Americans love steaks, particularly now—would be wise to label them "Ontario beef steak de luxe". No finer fish swim in any inland waters, but often as far as menus go they might have come from anywhere. Fish lovers know that Lake Superior whitefish is the king of fresh water fish, but Lake Ontario herring could be plugged too. The Niagara peninsula should be given more credit for its magnificent fruits. We hear a lot about them when they are in bloom, but then when they reach the edible stage they become anonymous.

Word of mouth publicity is what does the trick in spreading good food news. Tourists are a gregarious lot and they are great comparers of notes. "Don't miss the Blanksville Coach House. Say, the food was swell there, all fresh local stuff. It was worth the extra miles," and "Don't stop at Toonerville. The hotel looks fine but the food! Why the eggs hadn't seen the hen for months."

Playing up Ontario foods is largely a question of menu writing, and of course of good cooking. You can stick the word Ontario before the best dish, for in a province this size nearly everything eaten comes from within the province. You claim the best and leave the less good unnamed. This system is just as applicable to all the provinces but the others seem cleverer at producing characteristic dishes—New Brunswick salmon, British Columbia crabs, Quebec trout, Western beef, Winnipeg gold-eyes. Old Ontario has just got left behind in the matter of claiming the credit for its foods.

Lent is on us once again so we had better brush up on our fish cookery. A few fish meals a week do wonders with the meat coupons.

Fish Stew

1½ pounds of fish
3 carrots
3 celery stalks
3 potatoes
3 tablespoons of butter
3 tablespoons of flour
2 cups of milk
2 teaspoons of Worcester Sauce
1 bay leaf
Parsley
Thyme
Salt
Pepper
1½ cups of fish stock

Cook the fish, preferably a boneless fillet, and add salt and pepper, a pinch of thyme and a bay leaf to the water and simmer about half an hour. Then take out the fish and break it up into pieces, taking out any stray bones. Cut up the vegetables and put them to cook in the water the fish cooked in and cook till they are tender. Save a cup and a half of the fish stock. Melt the butter and stir in the flour and then add salt and pepper, the two cups of milk and the cup and a half of the fish stock. Bring to the boil and add the fish and vegetables and heat. Stir in the Worcester sauce and more salt and pepper if needed. Sprinkle with a little chopped parsley and serve.

Baked Fish

2½ pounds of filleted fish
1 medium sized onion chopped
Flour
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
¾ cup of Canadian white wine
Salt
Pepper

Put the fillets of fish in a pan and sprinkle the onion over the fish. Season well with salt and pepper, and if you have a left over end of ham, cut a little of it in thin slices and put it on the fish. Bacon is good too if you can spare it. Then pour on the wine and the lemon juice and put in a hot oven for about twenty minutes. Lift out the fillets and put them on a warm platter in the warming oven. Add the flour to the liquid left in the pan and, if it is not enough, add a little boiling water. Brown the flour and season with a little salt and pepper and stir till the sauce thickens. Then pour over the fish and decorate with a little parsley and serve.

The Hazards of Fifty Yards of Bright Chintz and a Bar-ette

By FREDERIC MANNING

NOW that Spring is around some corner, I see the women's magazines are urging everyone to do over their houses.

According to them, what one can do with a tin of paint and a good full yard of chintz is unbelievable. It's unbelievable to me all right.

I picked up one of these magazines the other day and ran into several suggestions, complete with pictures. Some of the suggestions I have encountered before, but one was new to me; and men, I'm warning you.

The annual spring idea was what to do with that dull, north bedroom. That sentence has a strange look, but that's what the magazine said. Anyway, it's all very simple. You just buy about twenty-five yards of ruffled curtain net and fifty of a gaily patterned chintz, and set to work.

The net gets draped in such a fashion that any unsuspecting male on his way to open a window could be lost for hours. My guess would be that if he did succeed in getting a window open his quickest way back into the room would be out the window and around to the back door.

The chintz was used to cover the darkest wall. A couple of orange crates or bushel baskets made dressing tables, a floor to ceiling mirror was advised, the whole thing swathed, covered and draped with chintz with a wide organdie border.

Breakfast Bar

They remarked that the drapings and hangings should be very, very full. My reaction when first looking at the picture was to wonder where a laundress could be secured to freshen this all up every few weeks as recommended.

Maybe it would be simpler just to buy a dry cleaning plant.

Well, all that I could take or leave, and you can guess which. It was the plan for the kitchen that made me reach for the spot where the bottle used to be.

To save all the wear and tear and all those steps going back and forth to the dinette, located about six paces from the stove, the solution was a Breakfast Bar!

The name itself should be a warning. Anyone that can think that up will stop at nothing.

It was a simple little arrangement only requiring the services of a couple of carpenters.

A shelf, all of ten inches wide, was to be put up behind any door, over in one corner of the room. Painted sparkling white (who is to keep it that way?) facing a dark but brilliant green wall, with cupboards above painted, inside, a startling red. The adjectives came out of the magazine, along with the ideas, all for free.

Well, maybe you can face it, but it's not for me.

I have always thought getting wedged into a dinette was the ultimate in discomfort but think of the brilliant green wall a good ten inches away from your face, the same distance separating you and the breakfaster at your side.

Everyone was to be perched on what they called department store stools, sparkling white with startling red seats. Just the corner to lounge around in on a Sunday morning.

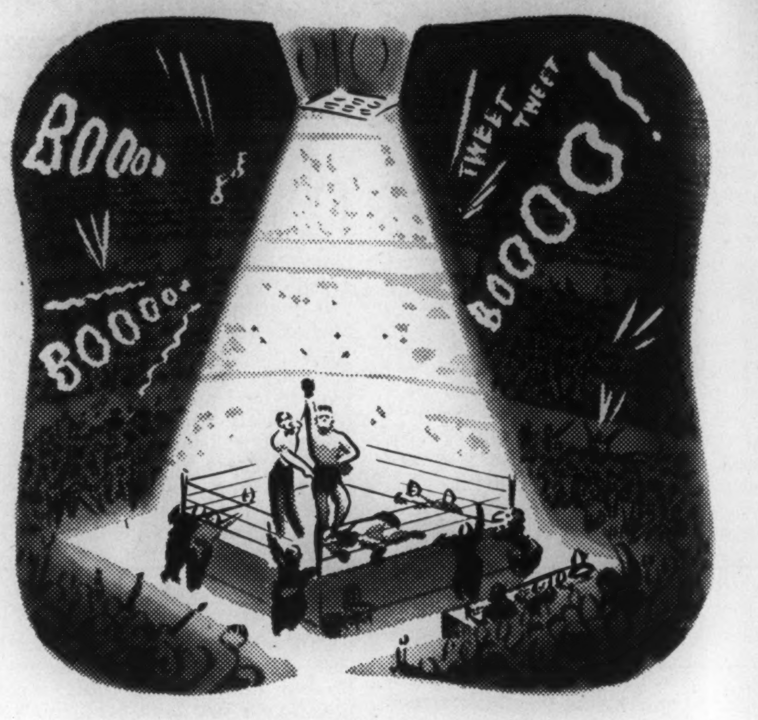
The thing sounds to me like an extremely hazardous way of eating an egg, and making coffee drinking a real danger. What about the morning paper? Where does one put that?

I suppose that is an unnecessary worry. Faced with that ten inch bar-ette I would rather just keep my eyes closed and grope. Better still, stand over the stove and eat out of the pan. By the stove there must still be room to move an elbow up and down if in no other direction.

I'm warning you gals. This is leap-year but there are limits, beyond which—

Take those six extra steps and give the boys a break. Our slogan is "Banish the Bar-ette and back to the good old roomy Dinette."

The French Have A Proverb For It . . . by Essy



"There is somebody who knows better than anybody, and that is everybody"

PROVERBS INVITE REPETITION...

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McCORMICK'S
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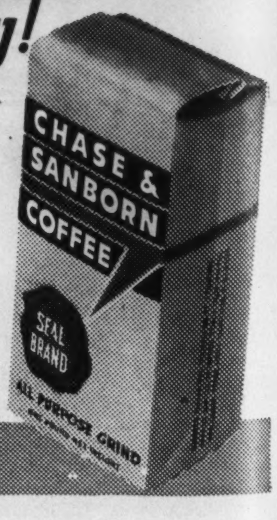
CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

FINER FLAVOR
for less money!

Today's superb Chase & Sanborn Coffee comes to you in a metal-saving, money-saving package—an economical, double-thick wrap. This means a double saving —better coffee for less money!



THIS WINTER
WARM UP
with
BOVRIL
"COMFORT
IN A CUP"
44-2

Bridal Fare and Some Home Achievements

By JEAN FREEMAN

Today's bride and her family may consider themselves fortunate if they have a fortnight in which to plan the wedding arrangements. Festivities may be curtailed and less elaborate than in pre-war times as a result, but they need be no less attractive and memorable on this important day.

IN THE mad rush involved in a furlough wedding, it's often possible that cook, not a caterer, must rise and shine. And there is no reason on earth—ration coupons notwithstanding—why a delightful reception buffet for a small gathering can't be produced in a home kitchen.

For a small noontime wedding with an accent on simplicity, why not be literal and save late breakfast? One o'clock is a fine hour for: (1) Bacon and eggs, if both are prepared with genius; or (2) For waffles blanketed by a rich chicken à la king, or (3) For crisply golden corned beef hash ringed round with grilled tomatoes and escorted by toasted halves of English muffins.

Accompany any of these with a chef's salad, and then a Macedoine of fresh fruits, steeped in Kirsch or port wine. Coffee and wedding cake, of course.

Not sufficiently festive? Cold Chicken Pekin looks handsome, tastes good and is just a shade more original than the inevitable chicken salad. Paper-thin ham sandwiches are delicious with this, as are midget dinner rolls spread with whipped butter, or two- and three-layer sandwiches of dark and light bread.

Chicken Pekin

Carve 2 roasted capons in thin slices. Spread a thin layer of mayonnaise on a large platter. Cover with shredded lettuce which has been tossed with mayonnaise. Arrange slices of capon on lettuce bed, alternating light and dark meat. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. Scald 20 tomatoes and peel. Hollow out centers and fill with hard-cooked eggs chopped and mixed with seasoned mayonnaise. Garnish tops with bean sprouts which have been marinated in French dressing. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and arrange around chicken. Slices of avocado or celery hearts may be placed between the tomatoes. Yield: 20 portions.

If four o'clock is the wedding hour, set out a cocktail buffet of the smorgasbord type, for cocktails are in order.

If you feel you must serve, either for a noon or afternoon reception, the more formal conventional type of wedding fare, consider these menus:

I

Clam Bisque with Toasted Crackers
or Cream of Mushroom Soup
Sweetbreads with Green Olives
Green Peas Dinner Rolls
Rum Ring Filled with Assorted Fruits
Coffee Wedding Cake

II

Consommé with Sherry
Mushrooms Suprême on Toast
Hearts of Lettuce
Wine Jelly
Coffee Wedding Cake

III

Cheese Canapé Puffs
Celery and Olives
Deviled Fish
Thin Bread and Butter
Mint Ice with Chocolate Sauce
Coffee Wedding Cake

Sweetbreads with Olives

- 6 pairs sweetbreads
- ⅛ pound salt pork
- ½ cup fat
- 3 cups bouillon *or* 3 cups water and 3 bouillon cubes
- 5 chopped shallots
- 2 medium-sized onions, chopped
- 1 bunch chopped parsley
- 1 bay leaf
- 1 bottle (10 ozs.) stuffed olives

Soak sweetbreads in cold water for 30 minutes, drain. Cover with boiling salted water, add 1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice. Simmer, covered, 5 minutes; drain and cover with cold water. When cool enough to handle, remove membrane and tubes and cut in 1-inch cubes. Lard with thin strips of salt pork; sauté quickly in ¼ cup fat. When browned, cover and cook slowly for 15 minutes. Remove sweetbreads and discard fat. To ¼ cup fresh fat, add bouillon, shallots, onions, parsley, bay leaf and sweetbreads; cover and simmer for 15 minutes. Add olives and cook uncovered 5 more minutes. Arrange olives and sweetbreads on plates and pour some gravy over each. Yield: 15 portions.

Mushrooms Suprême

- 4 dozen large mushrooms
- 2 tablespoons fat
- ¼ cup white wine
- 1 tablespoon minced shallot
- 1 tablespoon minced onion
- 1 tablespoon minced parsley
- 1 tablespoon capers
- 2/3 cup soft bread crumbs
- 12 minced anchovy fillets
- 6 hard-cooked eggs, chopped
- ¼ teaspoon paprika
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- Dash of sage
- Fine buttered bread crumbs

Wash mushrooms and remove stem ends. Sauté caps quickly in fat and white wine; remove caps and save fat mixture. Chop mushroom stems fine and combine with shallot, onion, parsley, capers, soft bread crumbs, anchovies, eggs, paprika, nutmeg and sage. Mix well and fill inverted mushroom caps. Place in buttered baking dish which has been rubbed with garlic bud, and sprinkle with crumbs. Broil until browned, basting frequently with fat and wine mixture from mushrooms. Serve on toast, with tomato sauce if desired. Yield: 16 portions.

Deviled Fish Shells

- 3 pounds fresh crabflakes *or* 3 pounds boiled, flaked halibut
- 3 tablespoons flour
- ¼ cup melted fat
- 3 cups top milk
- 3 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
- 3 hard-cooked eggs, finely chopped
- ½ cup lemon juice
- juice of 3 onions
- 1 tablespoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- ¾ cup melted fat
- Soft buttered bread crumbs

Prepare fish. Make white sauce by mixing flour with melted fat, adding milk and cooking until thickened. Add seasonings and fish and mix. Divide into 18 individual pottery shells or baking dishes. A large shallow baking dish may be used for buffet service. Sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 20 minutes, or until browned. Yield: 18 portions.

Mint Ice

- 3 cups sugar
- 1 quart water
- juice of 4 lemons
- grated rind of 4 lemons
- ½ cup Crême de Menthe
- 2 egg whites, beaten

Boil sugar and water 5 minutes. Cool and add lemon juice, grated lemon rind and Crême de Menthe. Turn into tray of automatic refrigerator with regulator set at coldest point. When partially frozen, beat egg whites until stiff and fold into ice mixture. Continue freezing until firm. Yield: 3 pints.

CANADIAN EXILE—1943

DEEP within the jungle, in its hot,
 wet shade,
There's a lone pine standing in a
 small, cool glade
And a strange bird's singing such a
 strange, sweet song:
Just the one word "Canada!" the
 whole day long.

Why this drop of beauty in a land
 so drear?
 I died for Canada—
 My grave lies here.

H. S.

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.
19

C&B
THICK SAUCE
BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL

YOU DO MAKE SUCH GOOD BREAD!

Fleischmann's fresh Yeast does it!

4 GENERATIONS of Canadian homemakers give credit to Fleischmann's fresh Yeast for smooth, fine textured just-right-tasting bread. Use it—if *you* bake at home. You'll be pleased, too. Bread is the cheapest high-energy food you can put on your table. It's a good stretcher, too, used with scarcer foods. And low in cost. Ask your grocer for Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast—with the familiar yellow label—today!

SUPPLEMENT YOUR DIET by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex Vitamins.

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BEANS
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"No hard beans at the top"

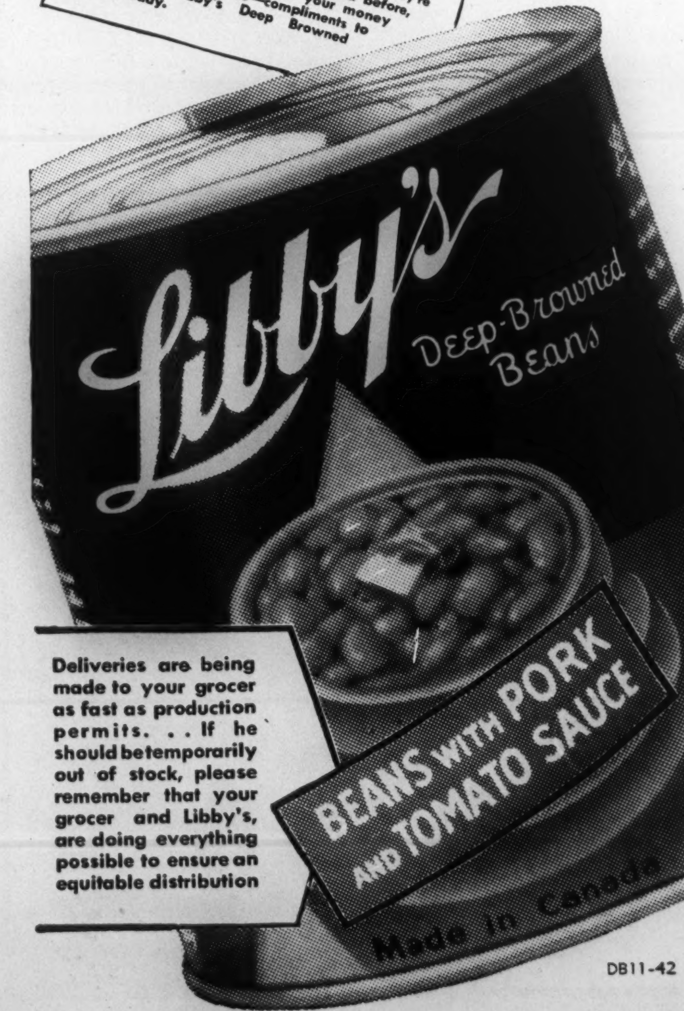
"No dry beans in the middle"

"No soft, mushy beans at the bottom"

● At last—a can of taste-thrilling, deep browned beans in which every bean is perfect . . . every one a tender, mealy morsel with a deep, nut-brown colour . . . no hard beans to digest . . . no soft, mushy beans to spoil your appetite . . . only Libby's exclusive process can give you beans like these . . . not one overdone . . . not one underdone . . . every bean a model of luscious perfection.

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY
OF CANADA, LTD.
Chatham, Ontario

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK
Let your family be the judge. Serve Libby's Deep Browned Beans. If they don't tell you that they're better beans than they've ever tasted before, Libby's will pay you double your money back. Nothing to lose—compliments to gain—order Libby's Deep Browned Beans today.



Deliveries are being made to your grocer as fast as production permits. . . If he should be temporarily out of stock, please remember that your grocer and Libby's, are doing everything possible to ensure an equitable distribution

DB11-42

THE DRESSING TABLE

The Fresh and Natural Look Is a Tribute to Clever Artifice

By ISABEL MORGAN

SO ACCUSTOMED has the eye become to make-up that it is noted consciously only if it is garish or clumsily done. Today it is the face without make-up that is more apt to attract curious glances for, in all but rare instances, the face in its natural state looks strangely wan.

Photographs of the reigning belles of thirty or forty years ago leave you with the feeling that their features seem strangely unfinished. Of course, the fashionable photographers of those days were not as adept in the art of re-touching—or not as generous as those of today in bestowing glamor where glamor is not—but if you examine closely the photographs of these beauties of another generation you will find that we don't need to take the word of their contemporaries that they were beautiful. Undoubtedly they were very lovely, but they didn't use lipstick, and lacking its tracery of the lips, their mouths look white and thin to eyes accustomed to seeing this feature boldly accented.

Many Faces

Make-up has gone through many stages since the era when it was extraordinarily crude and worn "only by actresses," and on through its other developments when all powder was rice powder, chalk white or a violent pink in color, and applied with surreptitious swipes of a chamois cloth.

Since then it has gone through some fast-moving, sometimes outlandish phases and often entertaining—ranging from that of the thin perpetually surprised eyebrow that was the thinnest of pencil marks; a vogue for brick-orange rouge and lipstick worn by everyone whether blonde, brunette or redhead; purple lipsticks and rouge—the latter at the time when, appropriately, it was the thing to wear a "dead-pan" expression and a Joan Crawford mouth; and dark brown make-up that made us all blonde and brunette, look as though we had escaped from the South Seas.

Which brings us up to the present in which the basic idea of make-up is to look just as you are—only better. Government restrictions on the number of shades of rouge and lipstick have not proved hampering. Within this limit it is possible for everyone to find a shade that blends naturally with the coloring of her skin. It does eliminate most of the so-called high-style colors.

The use of make-up so that the face seems a work of nature rather than artifice, requires a subtle and expert hand.

The place to begin is with the foundation—whether it be cream, lotion, pancake, or whatever—and the powder. Of course, these must match in color, but how long have you been using your present tone in each of these? If it's over a year, perhaps it's time you made a change. Skin-tones change — may grow lighter or darker. See if another tint of your favorite foundation and powder match your skin better.

For This Relief, Much Thanks

THE world is still pretty much awry
But as you fold your paper away,
You heave a tremendous, thankful sigh—
Flash Gordon, at least, is safe for the day!

MAY RICHSTONE

Choose the one that comes closest to matching the medium tones in your skin.

With foundation and face powder all sorts of optical illusions can be created. Movie make-up men, who turn out glittering starlets with the nonchalant dexterity of short-order cooks, are past masters in the use of these two cosmetics, and some of their tricks are well worth copying.

Is your jaw just a bit on the truculent side? Use a darker powder on it than on the rest of the face (taking care to blend the dark with the light so that there isn't a hint of where the two powders meet) and it will seem better proportioned.

On the other hand, if your forehead seems large because your jaw is small, try reversing the colors, using dark powder on the brow, light on the chin.

Too many of us think we can cheat a bit, that it doesn't matter if rouge differs slightly from the color of the lipstick. The two ought to harmonize perfectly. Change their shades as occasion or costume color demand, but be sure that you change them both. Pat the rouge on the skin—never rub it in—so that it looks like a natural, under-the-skin glow. And don't be tempted to add a little more color so that the effect will last all day. Either renew your make-up completely or, if you must, touch it up slightly with cake rouge in a matching shade.

Lipstick Winner

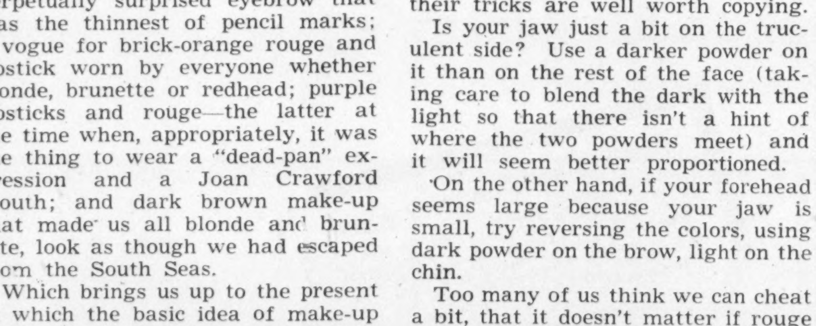
If she were to be limited to a single cosmetic, undoubtedly the woman's choice would be the lipstick. The gay, bright lipstick that gives character and vivacity to one of the most important features of the face. Choose its color carefully to make teeth seem whiter and to make it bring out the best in your complexion. If a blue-red lipstick seems to make your teeth appear yellow, better switch to another red in which yellow is present. And if your teeth are not as even and shapely as you would wish, use a lipstick of rather conservative color and try playing up some other feature such as your eyes.

Blondes, above all others, can profit by the crafty use of eye make-up, for so many have eyelashes so light they are almost invisible. Darker lashes frame and deepen the color of the eye, adding expression and depth. Brown, not black, mascara is amazingly becoming to this type.

New York Picture

Destined to make high fashion news is the new trend to "bare fashions". Beginning with the resort season, this style promises to go through summer in town. Everywhere in New York the smart shops are showing tiny cap sleeves, extremely low rounded necks, bare necks and even some bare midriffs for street wear.

At night, New York is gay and fashion-wise. The short dinner dress is seen everywhere, accompanied by fanciful headdresses or the popular wide band of satin or velvet worn around the head. Long dresses are beginning to reappear in quantities, too, varying from very slim, very sophisticated sheaths to bouffant, romantic styles made of sheer, non-priority fabrics.



Of honey-colored Tuscan lace straw, this sombrero by Madame Pauline sparkles with bright gold sequins spangling the lacey edges of the tall crown and down-turned brim. For contrast, a vivid red grosgrain band.

...and then she Smiled

IPANA and MASSAGE can do so much for your smile

WHAT a difference a winning smile can make! But never forget—a smile to be attractive depends on sound, white teeth. And teeth that are sound and bright depend largely on firm, healthy gums.

So look after your smile . . . enlist the aid of Ipana Tooth Paste and massage, and your gums as well as your teeth, will benefit. For Ipana not only makes your teeth sparkle, but it is especially designed to aid massage in keeping gums healthy.

Modern, soft foods need too little chewing—our gums are deprived of exercise; they become tender and flabby—apt to bleed. At the first sign of "pink" on your tooth brush, see your dentist. Let him decide whether or not you are in for serious trouble.

But don't wait until trouble mars your smile. Make a regular habit of Ipana and massage—for healthier gums, brighter teeth, a more charming smile!

Never ignore "Pink Tooth Brush"

For firmer gums, brighter teeth, use
IPANA AND MASSAGE

THE OTHER PAGE

A Group of Poems

By RONALD HAMBLETON

Suicide

VOICES at the window idly muttering
Irrelevant out at the street at his feet
Ghosts of conversations hanging under the balcony
Who knows what matter to the man on a spree?

Let the flung-open door of the saving neighbors
The knocks on the door of the man who was
The pebbles at window clattering back
Catch him asleep and gas escape.

Homicide

HIS ears are a hell and a heaven as well.
The curse of a wondering victim is thunder,
And the flash of his frightening eye is lightning.

Indict this creaking door, this breeze,
This hair supple with sweat touching his forehead,
And the creeping muscle behind the ear;
Summons, stare at, vilify
The too-tight necktie and the heavy shoes;
Cast-off from a successful brother. And the gun?
Severable as the bullet from his personal wish
It was a pawn for him and his heirs
Forever to redeem. The civic saviors
Of his self-respect, noting the blood lost,
Ask one stage setting, one starring role.

Prothalamium

THIS room which we elect to fill
Because all other delegates
Have crammed, in Time's immense hotel,
The rooms which come at cheaper rates,
Is, though not blessed with cold and hot
Perhaps the cosiest of the lot.

In case you don't know what I mean
Observe the nice back-alley view
And that we're sandwiched in between
A German and a German-Jew
Who ease the tension by comments
Made at the other one's expense.

Observe too what our status is:
A social lady and a gent
Whose rare divine afflatuses
Determine that at all event
We take delight in what we see,
Not in the hidden, though *exquis.*

Here in the bookcase of the State,
We rub our bindings with the Jew
Whose well-thumbed pages tell of hate
Of contact with the vellum crew,
Who issue as their racial tale
Deluxe editions not for sale.

For we know those who would compile
A mammoth many-volumed work,
Omitting from the index file
The whereabouts of many folk
Whose usefulness in mass is proved
But who excel in being loved.

After the accession of the night
That locks our circle and accents
The pressure of the Left and Right
We miss whatever power prevents
The stifling of our place in time,
The stealing of our final dime.

And dear, if I should carry you
Over the threshold of a door,
It isn't an escape to new
Designs we haven't seen before;
It's only the taking of a step
We hope one day may have effect.
We will have merely shut the door
From wandering in the corridor.

Poem

EVEN in the strong days of Carthage and Tyre
When the world-sun was very low
But shone intenser and more bright,
The feet of the young men felt not
The stones of the rapid beach
As they trembled
In waiting;

Waiting while the women had finished
Until each had done washing her clothes
In the common water
And standing clean
Dripping with pure water,
The water falling in slowing drops
From her long hair
And her body waiting too.

Citizen

I DO not break my mind over your position
In the public court awaiting sentence,
As you lift your eyes beyond the crime
Trying to ignore by afterthought.
The Judge can see beyond your horizon;
All you are is an entry on a virgin page;
Even the tears you feel to be at eyelid,
The energy mauling the tweed cap,
The dignity you use as a patch,
Hoping it will match your respectability
And wear as well, are no proof of innocence.

There are other things to be blotted out.
The rapid Clerks, biding
Their and the Judge's time, and your Time too.
Will soon deprive you of the neat nest of savings,
And cut you adrift from your luxurious mooring,
To be led by the nose until you are dead.

Famous

for flavour since 1892
—a high standard
of quality maintained
for half-a-century
has made 'Salada'
Canada's favourite
tea.

Irish Coming and Going

By J. E. MIDDLETON

IRISH is the minister of Eglinton United Church in Toronto. The glow of his dark eyes and the smile of him are almost proof enough, and when he speaks all doubt ends. It wouldn't be a brogue exactly; rather a rise and fall of the voice not commonly heard on this side of the sea.

Not long ago the Rev. Dr. William John Johnston was called to Washington, D.C., to preach anniversary sermons in the National Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. He packed a week-end bag with religious care; shirts, socks, gown-and-bands, Divinity hood, sermon-manuscripts and a toothbrush; and hied him to the Union Station on a pleasant Friday morning, beaming at all the world. After passing Hamilton, an American immigration officer appeared.

"Good mornin', Father," he said, after a glance at the Roman collar and the Johnston smile.

"Good mornin', my son." The Irish are quick to recognize a misconception.

"And where are you bound, Father?"

"To Washington on a preaching mission. D'ye think they need it?"

"I'm sure of it, Father. Where do you live?"

"In Toronto, for twenty years or so. You know where I was born?"

"I do that," replied the officer with a contented smile. "How long are you staying?"

"For the week-end, just. But I'm in trouble."

"In trouble, Father? How's that?"

"I left my passport in my other coat; not an intelligent thing to do; but we're not always intelligent, now, are we?"

"We are not," agreed the officer. "Well, well, I'll have to consider this. That's too bad, Father. I'll be back."

He came back at Niagara Falls, patted Mr. Johnston on the shoulder, saying, "You're a man of the cloth, Father. I'll take your word. Pass on."

So the visit to Washington "eventuated." The Toronto minister preached acceptably in a Gothic temple, addressed the Methodist ministers of the city on Monday morning, and was chosen to open the House of Representatives with prayer.

"Not that it did much good," he confesses, for he was present at the fierce debate over the Roosevelt veto of the tax-bill, and tempers were high.

So on the way homeward he left Buffalo in conversation with a Canadian immigration officer.

"I left my passport at home," he explained.

"How did you get across?" exclaimed the officer.

"The immigration man believed me."

"Show me your registration card," was the next demand.

"It's with the passport. Here's my membership card in the Kiwanis Club, and here's another card."

"What's that?" asked the officer with rising interest.

"My Masonic certificate."

The officer smiled. "Pass, Brother."

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But Do Tariffs Really Increase Employment?

By H. G. L. STRANGE

Because Canadian tariffs curtail our imports of foreign goods, the foreign producer of those goods has less employment and cannot obtain the dollars with which to buy our products, so our own exports are curtailed.

Mr. Strange thinks that the total unemployment in Canada brought about by high tariffs actually exceeds any employment that the tariffs themselves create in tariff-protected industries in this country.

IN SATURDAY NIGHT issue of January 29 Mr. Paul Murphy, in a well-considered article, questions whether free trade would be as beneficial to farmers as most free traders seem to think. Mr. Murphy points out that the greater part of Canadian agricultural products and quite a fair proportion of even wheat is consumed by Canadian people; that this high consumption, Mr. Murphy thinks, depends upon good employment in Canada, and because tariffs increase Canadian employment, so, therefore, implies Mr. Murphy, tariffs enhance the Canadian market for agricultural products and conversely free trade would bring about a decline in the sale of farm products in our home Canadian market.

That people must be employed if they are to have the purchasing power to buy a large quantity of farm products goes without saying. There is, however, I suggest, a great difference, as far as the sale of Canadian agricultural products is concerned, between unemployment of foreign people and unemployment of Canadian people.

Take wheat, for instance, our main agricultural export product. By and large our wheat growers, in order to be even reasonably prosperous, will have to sell approximately twice as much wheat to foreign people as is consumed by people in Canada, but Canadian tariffs by curtailing our imports of foreign goods reduce the amount of such goods made by foreign people for export, and so our tariffs certainly tend to cause unemployment with those foreign people. Obviously if the foreigner cannot sell the products of his own toil, i.e. the goods, commodities and services he has to offer, he cannot obtain Canadian or American dollars or foreign exchange with which to purchase our wheat and other products.

If foreign people are unemployed, the first efforts of their governments must be to feed them. People cannot be permitted to starve, and so the agelong method, which is most effective, is adopted of ploughing up lands in grasses, clovers and alfalfas which are normally used for the feeding of livestock, and of sowing these lands to wheat, rye, barley and oats—cereals for human consumption—for the simple reason that one acre of land producing cereals, which human beings can eat directly in the form of bread, will feed about four times as many people as the same acreage will do if it is sown to grasses, hay, clovers or even coarse grains that are fed to livestock and where the people in turn eat the livestock products; for there is actually as much food value to maintain life in a pound of bread as there is in a pound of meat. (We are not considering here the superior vitamin content of the livestock products.) This all results in a sharp curtailment in the amount of wheat which foreign people need buy.

Unemployment in our country, however, does not lessen demands for foodstuffs to any great extent, simply because relief and other agencies make adequate amounts of foodstuffs available to our Canadian people even though they may be unemployed. That this contention is reasonably correct is shown by the official figures of the domestic disappearance of wheat, which reveals that such Canadian disappearance for the 10 years 1930-39 was actually slightly

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

We Need "Social Security"

By P. M. RICHARDS

I AM accused by a Montreal friend (that is, I hope he's still a friend) of having been inaccurate and unfair to private enterprise in this column of February 19. The piece was entitled "A Better System? Yes, of Course," and in it I quoted Lord Sempill's statement: "It is clearly absurd that men in need of the necessaries of life should be denied the money with which to buy them because there is a superabundance of those necessaries and, therefore, their services are not required to produce more"; and I added that though it is absurd, it so happens; that in good times we keep on producing goods until we are producing more than the market is consuming, that production is then curtailed and workers laid off and the downward spiral of deflation is set in motion. I argued that our problem is that of reorganizing our economy and society so that we shall not have these recurring periods of over-production and under-consumption, and, at the same time, of preserving our individual liberties and the values of the private enterprise system.

My Montreal critic asserts that I argued that there is something fundamentally wrong with our economic system—that as now constituted it is bound to produce periodical unemployment, and he says that this is mathematically and logically incorrect and quotes Professor A. C. Pigou as stating that our economic system can maintain full employment at all times, "provided wage-earners follow a competitive wage policy," which, means, I suppose, provided wage-earners are at all times willing to sell their labor for what it will fetch in the open market and cease relying on union wage rates and minimum wage laws and the strike weapon.

Unwilling to Make Adjustments

He says that the depression of the 1930's was not caused by a breakdown of our capacity to consume but of our willingness to consume; that the origin of the depression was psychological rather than material, the product of our sense of catastrophe incidental to the stock market collapse, increased by the disturbed conditions of internal politics, the spread of similar conditions throughout the world, and the economic ignorance of our people. He says that we had unemployment in the '30's because we were not willing to adjust our costs of production (wages and other costs) to the prices consumers were willing to pay.

While I readily admit that there's a great deal in what my critic says respecting the primary causes of unemployment, I do not think (as he apparently does) that we can complacently leave it at that and regard this as the best of all possible worlds. We know perfectly well that our wage-earners will *not* be willing, in a period of business decline, to have their wage-rates cut to whatever levels may be necessary to bring prices down sufficiently to attract buyers. We know that there is likely to be more fixing of wage-rates rather than less. And we know—or we should realize—that even though such wage-fixing is economically unsound because it adds to the economic rigidities which destroy production and trade, we still cannot and will not let any of our people starve while we have the ability to feed them, whether the process of doing so is economic or uneconomic.

I did not intend to imply, in my article of February 19, that our economic system is bound to produce periodical unemployment and under-consumption, but only that these conditions exist from time to time as a result of human frailties. My article was intended to be a plea that we face and accept realities and do our sincere best to adjust our private-enterprise economy and society to those realities, on the ground that only by bringing our economy into line with requirements can we hope to preserve the private-enterprise system, should there be another serious depression.

Will Not Accept 1932 Conditions

For I think we can be very sure that our people will not again tamely accept conditions such as obtained in the '30's. The experiences of this wartime have given them reason to believe that the state can organize to produce an abundance of any needed goods, if it has a mind to do so. If, after the war, there is the prospect of another depression with widespread unemployment and destitution, the people of this country will demand that their government organize to combat those evils with the same vigor and thoroughness it employed to beat Hitler. To refuse to do so on the ground that it would be economically unsound would be to invite revolt.

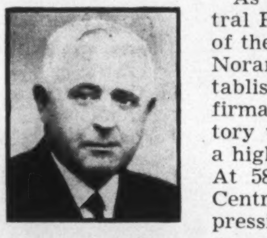
And we may be sure that the government would not refuse. It would understand that its duty is to take care of its people's needs to the best of its ability, and act accordingly. Then private enterprise might really be finished, for there might be no end to the state of emergency.

Personally I am convinced that, instead of raising objections on points of economic principle, the upholders of private enterprise should themselves lead in planning for "social security" to assure all the people of protection against the hazards of unemployment, ill-health and necessitous old age. With its new powers of production, society can afford the cost, and private enterprise urgently needs the public goodwill its advocacy would produce.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

FREDERICK M. CONNELL

NO ONE would ever mistake Canada's new metals control chief, Frederick Martin Connell, for anything but an Irishman, the set of the jaw and wryly humorous turn of the lips are so unmistakeably "ould sod". Actually "Fred" (one wonders how it happened he was given that teutonic name Frederick) is Canadian born and bred. He comes from the district north of Prescott where his father farmed. Incidentally the part of the country where Fred Connell was reared was a favored centre for Irish settlers in Canada and over a period of years produced both politicians and pioneers of considerable renown. The Irish seem to run to both. At any rate when the elder Connell, Fred's father, who came from County Cork, Ireland, married Sara Bennett of Spencerville he made doubly certain that his son like the old song would be "Irish through and through".



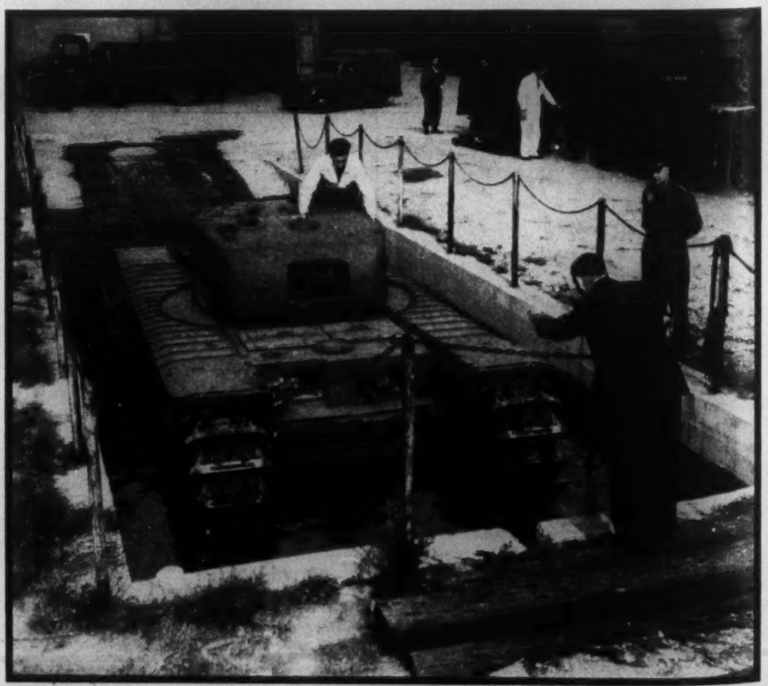
Not that anyone should get the idea that Canada's new metal controller is at all the impulsive or temperamental Irishman of stage or fiction. If Fred Connell has ever done any rainbow chasing, you can be pretty sure there was a pot of gold to be found at the end of it. He's of the breed of Irish who have played such a large part in developing Canada; men like Senator M. J. O'Brien who in his earlier days of railway building pushed the Canadian Pacific through the Crow's Nest Pass, ones like John R. Booth who developed her lumber resources, or like Pat Burns, Calgary's cattle king, the type of hard-headed Irishmen who always has an eye to the future and an ear to the ground. And Fred Connell in his aggressive pioneering and developing of new mining fields in Ontario's pre-Cambrian Shield is definitely a hard rock man in more ways than the merely mining one.

The farm boy who wanted to be a mining engineer finished the public and secondary schools of Spencerville and Prescott and at 17 entered Queen's University at Kingston. He got his B.Sc. in Mining Engineering in 1906 and gravitated, as might be expected to Cobalt, then in the throes of the silver boom. Cobalt began to wane and Connell, still looking for that pot of gold, went to Kirkland Lake. From his participation in Lake Shore he acquired enough of a roll to branch out into copper. But his attempt to explore and develop a copper mine in Huntingdon County, Quebec, was not a success, partly because the immediate market for copper disappeared when the last war ended, partly due to the fact that the copper didn't exist in paying quantities.

As the driving force behind Central Patricia Gold Mines Ltd., as one of the earlier operators in the Rouyn-Noranda field, Connell literally established himself in the "gilded firmament of gold" through exploratory work that was instrumental to a high degree in proving these fields. At 58 he is not only president of Central Patricia but heads an impressive list of mining companies; among them, McVittie-Graham Mines Ltd.; Connell Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd.; Conwest Exploration Co., Ltd.; director of Noranda Mines Ltd., Hallnor Gold Mines Co., Ltd.; Kerr Addison Gold Mines Ltd.; Canadian Copper Refineries Ltd.; International Mining Corp.

His association with McVittie-Graham gave him an interest in the Veraguas Mine in Central America which the Spaniards worked when privateers roamed the Spanish Main, and gold was not so much where you found it, but a matter of pirating it from the other chap who'd had all the bother of digging it up. Mr. Connell's connection with Veraguas was naturally less glamorous than if he had lived in those tough knock-em-down, drag-em-out days, nonetheless he saw his policies put into operation at Veraguas only after a spirited battle for control of that company.

This then is the serious mining man (he is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario) who brings to the job of co-ordinating Canada's metal program for war production over thirty-eight years of wide and varied experience in the mining industry in many parts of the world.



Foreseeing that very different conditions from those which tanks encountered in desert warfare would be met with in Italy, designers emphasized that tanks must be capable of navigating shallow water in beach landings or in fording streams. The result was the immersion test shown here. In the factory the tank proceeds under its own power down a slipway into a concrete bath, where the lower part of the hull remains for half-an-hour under water, after which period if it is to pass, no water must have penetrated the driving, fighting or engine compartments.

(Continued from Page 26)

higher than it was for the ten years 1920-29, and this in spite of the greater unemployment from which we suffered in Canada in the "thirties" than in the "twenties". (Average unemployment from 1920-29=6.9%, from 1930-39=15.6%.)

As would be expected, however, a slight decline is shown for the "thirties" in the per capita consumption of the higher priced foods—meats, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs, as compared with the "twenties", for people with low or no purchasing power fill their stomachs first with the cheapest food available, i.e. bread; but even the decline in the consumption of meat and dairy products in the "thirties" was less than 5%, I calculate. All of which seems to prove the contention that while unemployment abroad curtails Canadian sales of agricultural products abroad, that unemployment at home has very little effect upon the consumption, hence upon the sale, of Canadian agricultural products at home.

Wheat, Flour Down

The statistics reveal that unemployment abroad does curtail the sale of Canadian products abroad, for during the thirties"—period of high unemployment in the world—the sales of Canadian wheat and flour abroad were 23% lower than they were during the "twenties"—period of high employment—and the sales abroad of Canadian livestock and livestock products during the "thirties" were 42% lower than they were in the "twenties".

For my own part I question very much whether tariffs do actually improve over-all employment in Canada as Mr. Murphy maintains. If a new industry sheltering behind high tariff walls is started in Canada, certainly employment is given by that industry to those on its payroll. Against this, however, we have to set the unemployment caused by the same tariffs, i.e. to those people who are normally engaged in the importation of foreign goods, including those who transport such foreign goods over the oceans, rivers and canals; and in addition we have those unemployed in Canadian industries which sell fewer goods on account of the lower puchasing power of their customers, i.e.: farmers and those engaged in other Canadan export industries, the sales of whose products abroad are curtailed by the high tariffs. For myself, therefore, I am inclined to think that the total unemployment in Canada brought about by high tariffs actually exceeds any employment that the tariffs themselves create in tariff-protected industries in this country.

There is some proof of this, I suggest, shown by the official statistics of unemployment. If there is any virtue in the contention that high tariffs bring about increased employment, it certainly would seem reasonable to expect high employment when tariffs are highest. The highest tariff structure that we have had in Canada was set up in 1930. Just prior to 1930 unemployment in Canada was fairly low, averaging 6.9% for the previous ten years, and yet during the "thirties", after the high tariffs were in force, unemployment for the ten years following 1930 averaged 15.6%. (In 1933 unemployment rose to 21.9%.) All indicating that a considerable increase in the tariff structure in Canada, starting in the year 1930, far from bringing about increased employment, as Mr. Murphy thinks should occur, actually did result on the contrary in a considerable increase in unemployment.

There is, however, in connection with Canadian tariffs another important matter, I suggest, to be considered. We have in Canada large areas of fertile lands which we have won by the sword, and which are thinly populated only, and from which lands to a great extent we debar immigrants. Have we not, I ask, in doing all this incurred a serious responsibility to make these lands produce to the utmost of our ability, and, furthermore, to make the surplus products of the land, i.e. foodstuffs, which we cannot consume ourselves available to foreign people on reasonable terms in exchange for their own goods and commodities?

Asking for Trouble

If we put hindrances in the way of such exchanges taking place it seems to me that not only are we tending to deprive others of the quantities of essential foodstuffs they need for their very existence, but that in addition we are asking for trouble; for history certainly teaches that whenever masses of people in any country become unemployed and suffer from the lack of food they become irritated, depressed and resentful, and so become willing to listen to dictators and would-be conquerors who desire to lead them into war.

The State Department of the United States certainly seems to be of this opinion, judging by the many statements along these lines they have made in recent years. For instance, on Oct. 7, 1941, in New York City, the Hon. Mr. Sumner Welles, then Assistant Secretary of State, delivered an address which dealt, in the main, with the harmful effect of high tariffs. He was referring particularly to the Fordney-McCumber tariff set up by the United States in 1922, which raised the entire U.S.A. tariff structure by an average of 38.5%, and to the Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930, which raised the tariff structure an additional 52.8%. (It will be remembered that Canada in 1930 followed in turn with exceedingly high tariffs and many other countries also followed suit.) This notable address by Mr. Sumner Welles has been published in pamphlet form and can be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington. It has also been printed with a number of other addresses along the same lines in a recent book by Mr. Welles entitled "The Four Freedoms".

Trade is Co-operation

Following is an abstract from Mr. Welles' speech of Oct. 7th, 1941:—

"'Trade—the exchange of goods—is inherently a matter of co-operation, but a glance at the past is enough to show that in the policies of nations this simple truism has been more often ignored than observed. Nations have more often than not undertaken economic discriminations and raised up trade barriers with complete disregard for the damaging effects on the trade and livelihood of other people, and, ironically enough, with similar disregard for the harmful resultant effects upon their own export trade.

"After the last war . . . . our high tariff policy reached out to virtually every corner of the earth and brought poverty and despair to innumerable communities.

"But the effects on American importers, and on American industries dependent upon imports, were likewise immediate. . . .

"Many foreign countries, which had not recovered from the shock of our tariff increases in 1921 and 1922 and were tottering on the brink of economic and financial collapse, were literally pushed into the abyss by our tariff action of 1930. Throughout the world this withering blast of trade destruction brought disaster and despair to countless people.

"The resultant misery, bewilderment, and resentment, together with other equally pernicious contributing causes, paved the way for the rise of those very dictatorships which have plunged almost the entire world into war."

Considering all this I for one, therefore, feel convinced that the only hope for good employment in Canada and other countries, for moderate prosperity for all, and for the better assurance of a long term of peace, would be by the tearing down of those high Canadian, U.S.A. and other tariffs which brought, as Mr. Welles said, so much unhappiness and suffering to the world. In short, that at the coming peace table something approaching international free trade will have to be set up, all in accordance with the spirit of clause four of the Atlantic Charter.

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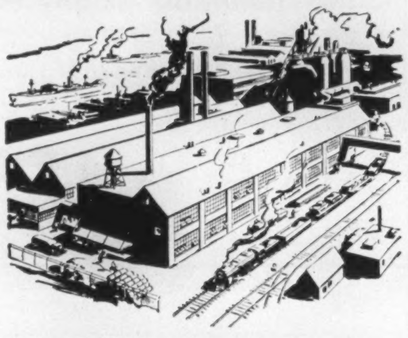

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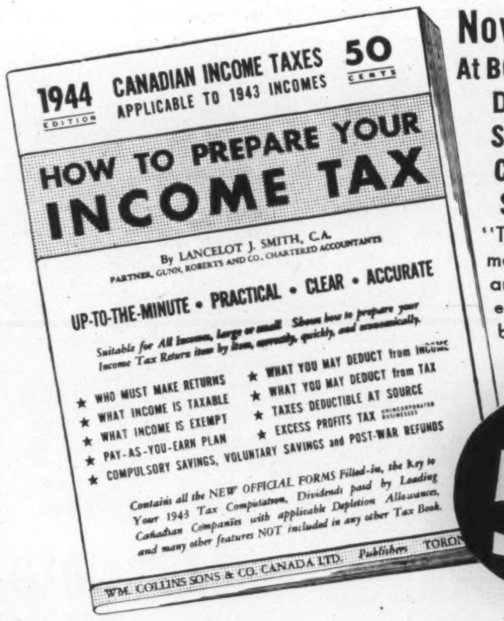

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

W.P., London, Ont.—I think there is every likelihood that PASCALIS GOLD MINES will be brought into production in the post-war period. It is not true, however, that the company has already built a mill, in fact they proposed leasing one. Development work on the four lower levels gave considerable encouragement but ore reserves figures have not been published. In 1941 it was planned to lease the Cournor mill and by doing this it was felt a further expenditure of about $75,000 would put the property into production. It was believed eventually an output of 300 tons per day could be attained, averaging $10 to $12 per ton. Government restrictions prevented culmination of plans at that time as it was ruled it would be classified as a new producer despite the fact it was proposed to lease the mill. At the close of 1942 advances from associated companies amounted to $69,000, while cash on hand was $464 with accounts receivable $8,052.

W. E. J., Victoria, B.C.—I regard CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED as one of the most attractive investment trusts. The vast majority of the company's holdings are common stocks which may be expected to do better in a period of business expansion and perhaps inflation than another portfolio more evenly balanced between common stocks and fixed income securities. Personally I think some degree of inflation—I mean more than we have seen at present—is very likely to be realized. On the other hand, I would point out that should we have a period of prolonged business depression, due to difficulties of readjustment to peace or for any other reason, common stocks would suffer more than preferred stocks or bonds.

J.A.H., Waterford, Ont.—In common with many other mines, POWELL ROUYN GOLD MINES is suffering from the difficult labor conditions which has reduced production and seriously interfered with underground work. A net loss was shown in the final quarter of 1943, but for the nine months ending December 31 net profit was 5.91 cents per share as against 5.97 cents in the same period of 1942. Ore reserves as at March 31, 1943, were 583,853 tons, in addition to which 291,560 tons were indicated by diamond drilling. The maintenance of the company's ore reserves depends on developments at depth and substantial lengths of ore have been opened on the 1,700-foot level. Development and exploration is continuing on the two deepest levels at 1,850 and 2,000 feet. Ore has been intersected by diamond drill holes about 200 feet below the bottom level. Net working capital amounted to $475,704 at the end of the year.

R. L. M., St. Thomas, Ont.—The following, I think, should meet your requirements: Building Products, currently selling to yield 3.6%; Ford of Canada "A", yielding 4.2%; Imperial Oil, yielding 3.6%, or British American Oil yielding 4.5%; Canadian Westinghouse, yielding 3.8%; Dominion Glass preferred, yielding 4.5%, or the same company's common stock, yielding 4.3%; Massey-Harris preferred, yielding 6%; Page-Hersey Tubes, yielding 5.2%; Ogilvie Flour preferred, yielding 4.3%, or the same com-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Decisive Strength Lacking!

BY HARUSPEX

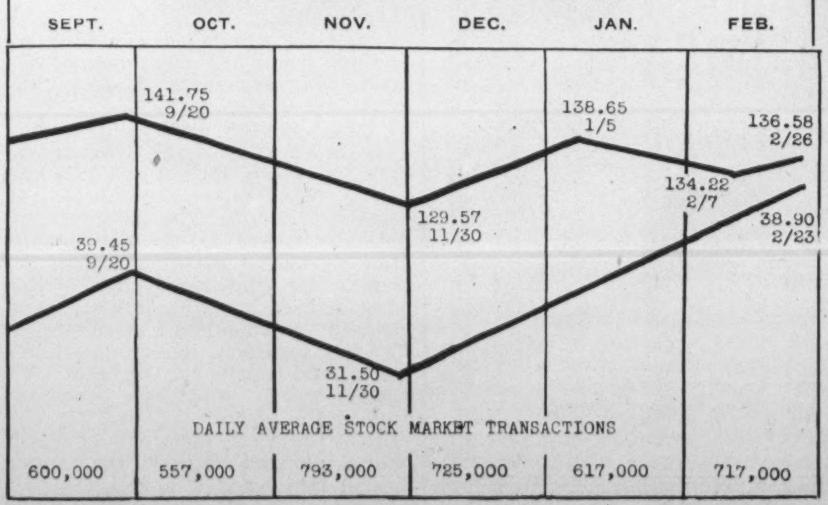
The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: The New York stock market which is the continent's market leader, following its sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943 and is now in cyclical decline. A discussion of the intermediate outlook follows.

Over the past six or seven weeks Wall Street and the U.S. investment community have observed with interest the duel that has been going on between railroad and industrial stocks. On the one hand has been strength, on the other, weakness, with no disposition by either group toward sympathetic action. This type of action, particularly where one group, as was true of the rails last week, goes into primary new high ground, has frequently warned of a downward turn in the market of rather substantial nature. It is because of the current stalemate, however, and a considerable interest in its outcome, that last week's political developments at Washington hold particular significance.

The break, on the part of highly placed Congressional leaders, such as Senator Barkley of Kentucky and Congressman Doughton of North Carolina, with Mr. Roosevelt emphasizes the extent to which the President has lost the confidence of the Democratic Party and promises even less progress, over months ahead, of the reckless and ill-considered type of legislation which Administrative leaders have from time to time pushed through Congress. This news is fundamentally bullish, as it further strengthens the home front without suggesting any conflict with the war effort. Accordingly, if the industrial average cannot now develop strength of a decisive character, further confirmation would be lent to the assumption, as previously advanced in these Forecasts, that the market, since late November, has been witnessing a technical or short-term rally rather than the beginning of aggressive advance.

An advance to or above a closing price of 142.76 would lift the industrial average decisively above its September rally peak and would suggest an important test of the 1943 high of 145.82. Even under this first development, however, it is doubtful that the industrials, on any current news, could successfully negotiate their 1943 peak. Current action has more the appearance of distribution.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 59) of Twenty Five Cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 31st day of March, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of February, 1944.

By order of the Board.

I. N. WILSON, Treasurer.

Calgary, Alberta,
February 21st, 1944.

pany's common stock yielding 3.9%; Canada Packers, yielding 4.1%; Loblaw Groceterias "A", yielding 5.3%.

W.T.B., Owen Sound, Ont.—While I am unable to predict the future for NORMETAL MINING CORP., due to the uncertainty existing as to early post-war prospects for copper and zinc, the ore position is the best in the mine's history and given satisfactory metal prices the peace-time outlook is favorable. The shortage of manpower necessitates the mill operating at considerably below capacity. Zinc production at present goes to the United States at prices higher than those prevailing in Canada. The company's quick assets are estimated at around $1,000,000, but the fact that no dividend has been paid as yet has not helped the stock marketwise.

D. M. R., Toronto, Ont.—I would be inclined, in your place, to hold WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS common. The company has been doing very well, as you doubtless know, and although earnings on the common stock are restricted by the excess profits tax and the agreement with the government covering the refunding of rebates, it seems to me the shares are worth holding in view of the prospects for continued heavy demand for the company's products after the war as well as during it.

G. A. M., Shawville, Que.—More will be known about the prospects for WEST SHORE MALARTIC GOLD MINES on completion of the present diamond drilling program. The contract has been awarded to Inspiration Mining and Development, and this work is likely now underway. Interesting formation has been reported from surface work and the northwesterly extension of the Siscoe "K" zone is believed to cross the entire property. Some shallow diamond drilling was done under an agreement with Siscoe but terminated owing to labor difficulties although the present drilling will go to greater depth.

A. W. E., Kingston, Ont.—INVESTORS SYNDICATE OF CANADA is in a sound financial position, according to its financial statements. It is fairly closely supervised by provincial government authorities, and maintains a deposit under governmental control for the protection of Canadian certificate holders. The parent company, of Minneapolis, has been in business for nearly 50 years and during that time has never failed to meet its obligations to certificate holders.

National Grocers Company Limited

ORGANIZED nearly 20 years ago as a consolidation of more than 30 wholesale grocery companies, National Grocers Company Limited has made progress under sound management. As a wholesale distributor of food products the company operates along similar lines in peace and war and will not be confronted with transition problems. Operating profits for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1943, were at an all time high, but net profits were somewhat below the previous year due to the application of the 100% excess profits tax.

Speaking at the annual meeting of shareholders last summer Archie Foster, president, stated that, despite shortages of goods, the company hopes to do as well in the current fiscal period as it did in the preceding year. Improvement in the situation as to shortages of commodities and removal of restrictions and rationing would improve the company's operating position, and relief from the present high rates of taxation would increase the portion of earnings available to the shareholders. A sound liquid position has always been maintained and funded debt retired, with $1,000,000 of bonds redeemed in the past five years to improve the equity of the common stockholder.

The company was incorporated with an Ontario charter in 1925 as an amalgamation of 34 wholesale grocery companies and operates warehouses in the principal towns and cities of Ontario. The Toronto plant is engaged in the preparation of coffee, tea, spices, extracts, etc., which are marketed under a well known trademark. Over 10,000 retail grocers are serviced in the Province, including a chain of 700 under contract to the company, and the company is credited with doing a large percentage of the wholesale grocery trade in Ontario.

Net profits for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1943, amounted to $603,015, including $57,347 refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax. This net was equal to $1.30 per share, or excluding the refundable portion of the tax to $1.11, on the common stock. In the previous year net of $628,263 was equal to $1.37 per share of common stock. Operating profits for 1942-1943 of $1,377,445 were at a new peak and compared with $1,298,843 for 1941-1942, but provision for taxes increased from $505,009 to $678,968 to lower net from the year before. Earnings for years past have shown a good margin over annual dividend payments of 40c a share made on the common stock in 1942 and 1943.

Redemption of the balance of the outstanding bonds April 1, 1943, improved the financial position of the company. The bonds were originally issued in an amount of $1,200,000 and by March 31, 1938, had been reduced to an even $1,000,000, and to just under $500,000 at March 31, 1943. Funds for the redemption of the balance outstanding were provided in current liabilities at March 31, 1943. Despite the elimination of $1,000,000 of funded debt in the period 1938-1943, giving effect to the bond redemption in April last, net working capital increased by over $500,000, from $3,472,800 to $3,985,991. In recent years 6,135 shares of the $20 par value preference stock were redeemed through sinking fund. Cash at March 31, 1943, of $1,736,122 was up from $176,396 at March 31, 1942, and Dominion of Canada bonds of $350,000 up from $125,000. Contributing to the strong liquid position was the policy of directors in deferring payment of dividends for years on the common stock and ploughing surplus earnings back into the business.

An initial dividend of 40c per share was paid on the common stock in July 1942, and similar disbursement made in July 1943. Dividends on the cumulative $1.50 redeemable preference shares have been paid regularly since issued in 1939.

Capital outstanding at March 31, 1943, consisted of 143,865 shares of cumulative redeemable preference stock of $20 par value, and 295,852 common shares of no par value. The present preferred replaced the old 7% preferred of $100 par outstanding prior to the reorganization approved at the end of 1938, and is redeemable on 30 days' notice at $27.50 per share and accrued dividend. A sinking fund of 15% of annual net earnings, after payment of preferred dividends, is provided for redemption of the senior stock.

Price range and earnings price ratio 1938-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share-a	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1943	10	6	$1.30-b	7.7	4.6	$0.40
1942	7	4½	1.37	5.1	3.3	0.40
1941	5¼	3¾	0.88	6.0	4.3	—
1940	8½	4¾	1.27	6.7	3.7	—
1939	7⅛	4¼	0.74	9.6	5.7	—
1938	7½	3¾	0.81	9.3	4.6	—
Average 1938-1943				7.1	4.2	
Approximate Current Average				8.5		
Approximate Current Yield				3.6		

a—For fiscal year ending March 31.
b—Includes 19c. per share portion Refundable E.P. Taxes.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended March 31	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 603,015	$ 628,263	$ 481,790	$ 599,493	$ 445,008	$ 446,229
Surplus	2,142,529	1,997,468	1,763,783	1,553,087	1,178,594	1,192,934
Current Assets	6,352,609	6,004,046	5,521,951	5,076,389	4,459,024	4,582,106
Current Liabilities	2,366,618*	1,682,243	1,741,677	1,488,953	1,011,395	1,109,306
Net Working Capital	3,985,991	4,321,803	3,780,274	3,587,436	3,447,629	3,472,800
Cash	1,736,122	176,396	114,700	117,730	276,912	116,734
Dominion Bonds	350,000	125,000	—	—	—	—
Funded Debt	—	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000	1,000,000

* Included provision of $510,450 for redemption of balance outstanding bonds April 1, 1943.

Three Attractive Investments To Yield From 3% to 5.77%

Security	Rate %	Maturity	Price*	Yield %
Dominion of Canada Fifth Victory Loan	3	1 Jan. 1959**	100.00	3.00
Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited	6¼	1 Sep. 1955‡	107.50	5.38
Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited	5½	2 July 1961†	97.00	5.77

* And accrued interest. ‡ Callable at 110.
** Callable on or after January 1st, 1956, at 100.
† Payable in United States Funds and callable at 100.

Mail or telephone enquiries receive prompt attention.

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Toronto
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Limited

A National Duty—

AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

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Telephone WAverley 3681

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 65

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents ($.25) per share on all of the outstanding shares of the company payable on March 18, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 28, 1944.

G. G. KEW,
Secretary.

Windsor, Ont.
February 17, 1944.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the first quarter ending March 31st, 1944. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, April 1st, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 7th day of March, 1944.

H. H. BRONSDON,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
February 28th, 1944.

Prelude to Wealth

From the new generation of investors in Victory Bonds there will come the men of wealth and enterprise of tomorrow. By accumulating sound investments they are laying the foundation of capital with which to take advantage of future opportunities. Write for our Record of Investments booklet. Keep an up-to-the-minute account of your growing capital.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-seven and One-half Cents (37½c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Friday, the 31st day of March, 1944, to shareholders of record Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, February 25th, 1944.

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:
AGENCY BUILDING - EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W. - CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. - REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING - SASKATOON, SASK.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 379

A dividend of 16c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 31st day of March, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of March, 1944.

DATED the 23rd day of February, 1944.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Threats to Existence of Insurance as a Private Enterprise

By GEORGE GILBERT

As one of the largest and most successful of our private enterprise institutions, Insurance naturally arouses the antagonism of radicals both in Canada and the United States who are disposed to regard all big business as a public menace.

While life insurance assets, for example, represent in the aggregate huge accumulations of capital, the beneficial owners are the 4 million policyholders in Canada and the 65 million in the United States for whom the companies are trustees and administrators.

BOTH in Canada and the United States the insurance business is faced with threats to its existence. In Canada one of the items on the program of the socialist party, the CCF, is the nationalization of the life insurance business, which, of course, would lead to the socialization of the other branches of insurance as well as other business undertakings. In the United States the bureaucrats at Washington are out to get federal control of the insurance business and of the assets of the life insurance companies.

Back in 1938 President Roosevelt asked the U.S. Congress to appoint a committee to study the question of the concentration of economic power and its injurious effects, and the anomaly of idle men and idle money. When it was established, it was found that a working majority of the committee was not made up of Congressmen but of representatives of the administrative government.

In substance, the conclusions of the committee, as stated by Edgar M. Queen, author of "The Spirit of Enterprise," were as follows: "The American system of free enterprise has resulted in vast concentrations of economic power. This power should be broken by drastic taxation and rigid federal control. There are no more frontiers to be explored by private business. There is no further expansion open to private business; it has reached its peak. Hence, private enterprise cannot any longer absorb the unemployed, nor employ the huge sums now lying idle in the banks. Therefore such accumulations should be forestalled by taxation, so the government can invest and employ the idle money. Government planning and government spending (of insurance assets and other similar funds) is given as the only solution of the problem."

New Dealer's Views

Monographs were prepared at the instance of the committee by some forty odd supporters of the New Deal. The conclusions of one of them have thus been summarized: (1) Private industry is not likely to need large sums of this idle money (insurance and other savings funds); Private industry has reached its limit; (2) Savings institutions, such as insurance companies and savings banks, will probably have little outlet for their billions in private business now; (3) So the government could take over these existing insurance assets and other savings funds and utilize them for the purpose of supplying the millions who were then unemployed with a "decent living", and give the insurance companies and savings banks government bonds in exchange for them. This would mean, of course, further capitalization of government deficits.

Three representative business men were called before the committee to support the conclusion that there would be little or no demand from private business for this idle capital—Owen D. Young of General Electric, A. P. Sloan of General Motors, and E. R. Stettinius of United States Steel. Their companies had never used insurance and other savings funds in expanding their enterprises, and, when asked if their companies would tap "savings" in the near future, answered in the negative. The representatives of no business that had used insurance and other savings funds as capital were called to testify.

Later, as pointed out in "The Spirit of Enterprise", Raymond Moley sent the following questions to each of the three above mentioned business men: "Do you agree that American savings have no place to go in private enterprise? What is the chief factor blocking the flow of savings into investments?"

Savings Still Needed

While Mr. Young, in his answer, agreed that the opportunity for American savings to go into private enterprise was at the moment restricted, that condition should be temporary. He did not agree that the industrial establishment was so far developed that it would not have ample need for American savings in the future. The forerunner for investment was adventure, he said, and adventurous men and adventurous dollars must be encouraged to take great risks in order that some percentage of their undertakings may be shown to be sound, useful and profitable. Then, and not till then, can savings be properly invested.

Further, he said: "Broadly speaking, savings may develop and carry on for profit, but they cannot and should not adventure. Therefore, to the extent that adventurous men and adventurous dollars are discouraged or paralyzed, you will have idle dollars awaiting investment and idle men awaiting employment. Indeed, you will have more; you will have stagnation of spirit; you will have so-called realism, which for the most part, as now used, is another name for destructive cynicism, in place of productive imagination and daring action."

Another statement by Mr. Young was: "If the success of men and dollars in productive enterprise is to be scorned, rather than honored, if it be penalized by taxation, other than for revenue purposes, or be blackened by suspicion, there will be no adventure, and consequently, restricted opportunity for savings. . . I am sure, given stimulation for adventure instead of repression, there need be no idle men and idle dollars in America."

Supports His Stand

It is pointed out that Mr. Sloan of General Motors gave an answer similar to that of Mr. Young, but that Mr. Stettinius declined to express his views for publication on the conclusion of the committee that private enterprise had shot its bolt and accordingly there would be little demand from private business in the future for insurance and other savings funds, although his corporation and a subsidiary had already made application for 225 millions of this idle money.

According to Dr. Gus W. Dyer, economic adviser of the Southern States Industrial Council, the plan of the Washington bureaucrats seems to be to make investments for the expansion of private business so hazardous through restrictive legislation and attacks that there will be no demand from business for insurance and other savings funds. This condition, it is claimed, will give the Administration an excuse for taking over these billions of assets to be utilized for New Deal purposes. While the committee states that 200 big corporations own almost one-half of the securities or assets of American industries, it does not explain who are the owners of these big corporations.

Among the companies mentioned as holding a large part of the securities of these big corporations were the New York Life Insurance Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Prudential Insurance Company of America. As these companies are mutual companies, their assets are owned 100 per cent by their millions of policyholders and held in trust and administered for them by the insurance companies. It is these millions of policyholders, that is, the masses of the people, who have become the chief capitalist class in the country and in large measure the owners of American industry.

It is their interests accordingly which are jeopardized by the plans of socialists and bureaucrats, and if they could be brought to a realization of the fact they would not be slow in doing all they could to protect their property. But, if unenlightened, they are likely to remain rather apathetic.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I hold a life insurance policy in a Canadian company. I have never borrowed any money on it, but have had unpaid premiums charged to the loan account. I have found that they have charged against the policy a total loan to Aug. 31, 1943, of $776.01. The following is the amount that I work out as actually due:

Total amount paid by me in cash	$1016.54
Dividends added to this	238.68
Total amount paid by me as premiums	1255.22
Total amount I should have paid to date	1672.30
Amount I actually paid as above	1255.22
Shortage in premium payments	417.08
Amount claimed as owing on premiums	776.01
Actual shortage as above	417.08
Difference without counting interest	358.93
Interest charges on amounts loaned at 6%	102.10
Overcharge in loan	$256.83

They have sent me a long statement showing how they figure out the amount to be as stated. As near as I can figure, it comes partly from compounding the interest monthly; I have been paying monthly for some years, merely keeping the insurance in force till better times would allow me to catch up. But it looks as if I had got a raw deal somewhere. Is there a government department to which I can refer this matter?

—B. R. G., Winnipeg, Man.

On automatic premium loans as well as on ordinary policy loans the rate of interest is the same, that is a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum. Each time a premium is not paid it is of course added to the principal of the loan and increases the amount of the loan to that extent, and on this increased amount interest is chargeable at a rate of not more than six per cent per annum. If the interest is not paid when due the amount is also added to the principal of the loan and increases the amount on which interest is payable at the same rate. Only by going over the whole transaction item by item since the inception of the loan up to August 31, 1943, would it be possible to ascertain if the amount claimed as due was correct or not. If, on following out this procedure you find that the amount claimed as due is not correct and the company declines to rectify the mistake, you could take the matter up with The Manitoba Government Insurance Department, Winnipeg, or the Dominion Insurance Department, Ottawa. But, in either case, it would be necessary to furnish complete details, as otherwise it would not be possible to form a correct judgment in the case.

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Editor, About Insurance:

As a subscriber to your paper I would like the following information: I have two policies with the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California, with head office at Los Angeles, Cal. What is their financial strength and are they licensed and registered to do business in Canada? Will any money paid in Canada be secure?

—S. J. J., Nelson, B.C.

Occidental Life Insurance Company of California, with head office at Los Angeles and Canadian head office at London, was organized and incorporated in 1906, and has been operating in Canada since 1928. It is regularly registered and licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is a progressive and well-managed company, and its growth has been rapid. It occupies a strong financial position, and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable. At the end of 1942, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets in Canada were $2,280,447, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $1,754,894, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $525,553.

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
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The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY
1943 A SUCCESSFUL YEAR
TOTAL INCOME (Net) $2,039,864.14
ASSETS $6,733,493.19
RESERVES and all Liabilities $4,642,764.72
CAPITAL STOCK (Paid Up) $1,005,300.00
SURPLUS $1,081,777.32
SURPLUS SECURITY (To Policyholders) $2,087,077.32
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
H. W. FALCONER, Vice-President and Managing Director
J. CECIL STUART, General Superintendent
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
BRANCHES MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, OTTAWA, CALGARY, HAMILTON, VANCOUVER, LONDON, (Ont.) KINGSTON, (Jamaica)

NEWS OF THE MINES

Much Diamond Drilling, But the Drillers Are Very Few

By JOHN M. GRANT

A DELUGE of activity is appearing for the diamond drillers as the search for gold grows in intensity and their probings in many camps this year may provide a new and colorful chapter in the country's mining history. Hundreds of drilling rigs will be engaged, in fact, from present indications use of the diamond drill—revealer of the Earth's secrets—may in 1944 reach an all-time high. Most of the drill companies have the machines but experienced drillers are not so plentiful, many of the experts being in the Army. The widespread demand for diamond drilling rigs is largely attributable to the Government's restrictions on new gold developments, as by drilling, which is permissible, information is made available as to whether or not underground work is warranted.

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Today the seekers for gold mines are not blazing new and distant trails, but are pinning their hopes of finding a new Golconda in the older areas, where gold has been discovered and the productiveness of the districts amply proven. Now, hitherto prospected (but in many cases overlooked or neglected) regions are being explored in the hopes of a resultant increase in Canada's gold crop which has suffered so severely during the war. All familiar with the progress of mining well remember how interest jumped from the Porcupine camp to Kirkland Lake, then to the Red Lake area and next to Quebec, and more recently to Larder Lake. All these areas are again being intensively explored this year by surface prospecting, trenching, etc., geophysical surveys and diamond drilling, as government regulations do not permit of development programs which necessitate shaft sinking on gold prospects.

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It is a safe assertion that no previous year held so much promise for the north-western sections of Quebec as 1944. Not since the early days of Rouyn has there been so much staking, nor has the demand for ground been so keen. The growing boom extends from the Ontario boundary right through to Vauquelin and Pershing townships. Some of the companies which in the past few weeks commenced diamond drilling campaigns or have announced their intention of starting same are Obaska Lake, Dempsey-Cadillac (Dominion Malartic), New Malartic, Anglo-Rouyn, Sullivan Consolidated, Unigo Mines, Citralam Malartic, Ortona, Aumaque, Astoria, Quebec, Donalda, Mascot Malartic, Norbenite Malartic, MacDonald, Eldona, Metalore, Thurbois, Elder, Norseman, Lapa Cadillac, Centremaque, Lavalie, Annamaque, Marbenor and Buffalo Canadian.

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Intense activity is also evident in the Larder Lake gold area, scene of a boom some seven years ago, in hopes of duplicating the success of the Kerr-Addison mine. Recently announced or already started drilling campaigns include the following companies: Mary Ann, Arjon, Brae Breest, Tovarich-Larder, Virgo Larder, Larder "U" Island, Winchester Larder, Dack Creek, Highbridge, Lar-Add, Moosewood and Armistice. And in the Eastern Kirkland Lake area, drilling programs include Queenston, Lower Canada, Tobico and Northland Mines.

The Red Lake area, in the Patricia district, remembered for its famous rush of a decade and a half ago, is witnessing unusual diamond drilling activity. Old timers in that district are expressing the opinion that the present boom will eventually make the camp one of the biggest in the Dominion. New or projected drilling programs here include such properties as: Coin Lake, McCuaig Red Lake, Halden Red Lake, Cockeram Red Lake, Derlak Red Lake, Dona Patricia, Carriconna and Russet Red Lake.

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The ore position of Normetal Mining Corp., is the best in the history of the mine as a result of development work on the lower levels. Ore reserves are reported as around 1,500,000 tons, and despite the scarcity of manpower are double the estimation at the beginning of the war. The 2,600-foot horizon, the lowest in the mine, has shown about 150 feet more length of ore than any other with some excellent sections of copper which brings the grade to a good average for the whole length. Normetal commenced production in the fall of 1937 with a 250-ton mill which has since been raised to 775-800 tons, but tonnage recently was down around 450 tons a day due to power and other shortages.

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Acquisition of control of Omega Gold Mines, through the purchase of 2,500,000 shares from Castle-Trethewey Mines, by Noranda Mines and Anglo-Huronian, would appear to be of considerable interest to the future exploration and development of the Amalgamated Larder ground which it adjoins. As a consequence of the recent deal the Noranda, Anglo-Huronian group, already largely established in the Larder Lake area, is now interested in practically a solid stretch on the Larder Lake break of between seven and eight miles in length. Noranda and Anglo-Huronian are two of the four companies which control Amalgamated Larder and are the largest shareholders of Kerr-Addison (Anglo partly through its holdings of Proprietary Mines). It is believed possible the Omega mill will be utilized to mill the ore known to exist on the Amalgamated Larder ground. Three of the properties included in the consolidation have already opened up ore in underground work.

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The forthcoming annual report of Coniaurum Mines should contain interesting news for shareholders concerning new ore possibilities at depth, although a complete picture will not be available for some time. While last year the labor shortage confined development largely to the 5,250-foot level, drifting and diamond drilling at this horizon, about 700 feet west of the Bishop subshaft has indicated new ore suggestive of important new developments. The new ore is near the large porphyry mass which plunges into Coniaurum ground from the adjoining McIntyre Porcupine on the west, and the fact that some of the ore is in the porphyry itself is something new at Coniaurum.

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Earnings of 21.97 cents per share for Macassa Mines last year compared with 33.38 cents in the previous 12 months. Production was valued at $1,640,897 as against $2,144,500 in 1942. Average recovery per ton in 1943 was $15.89, while in the previous year it was $17.81. In the final month of the year, however, recovery was $17.97 per ton.

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Company Reports

American Automobile

LONG a leader in its field, the American Automobile Insurance Company, of which Shaw & Begg, Limited, Toronto, are Canadian managers, continued to make steady progress in 1943. Its assets increased from $28,297,875 to $31,579,130, showing a gain for the year of $3,281,255. Its surplus as regards policyholders increased from $12,054,969 to $13,087,722, showing a gain of $1,032,253. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, $7,021,763, it will be seen that the company occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. As the paid-up capital amounted to $2,000,000, there was a net surplus at the end of 1943 of $11,087,722 over capital, reserves for unearned premiums, claims and expenses, as compared with $10,054,969. Organized in 1911, the company has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1923, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $710,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

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Dom. of Canada General

AT the 57th annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, held at Toronto on February 25, the report presented of the operations in 1943 showed total assets of $6,733,493, as compared with $6,445,639 at the end of the previous year. Total income for 1943 was $2,039,864, showing an increase of $58,708 over 1942. After providing $75,336 for income and excess profits taxes and the usual shareholders' dividend of 6 per cent and a bonus of 3 per cent, $50,000 was transferred to investment reserve, and the surplus account was increased by $32,650. Capital and surplus for the security of policyholders now amounts to $2,087,077. During the year the company invested $431,300 in Victory Bonds, its total investments in War Bonds now standing at $1,122,650, or one-sixth of the total assets. Satisfactory results were shown in the fire and casualty departments, despite the lower rates now available to fire, automobile and property floater policyholders. The life department recorded a new high mark, having written $3,392,152 of new business, increasing the total life insurance in force to $21,084,837.

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Canadian General Group

COMBINED assets of the two companies comprising the Canadian General Group, the Canadian General Insurance Company and the Toronto General Insurance Company, totalled $4,444,219 at the end of 1943, as compared with $4,068,482 at the end of the previous year, while the combined surplus as regards policyholders amounted to $2,006,522, as compared with $1,855,068 at the end of 1942. Combined net premiums in 1943 totalled $1,952,853, as compared with $1,888,267 in 1942.

Assets of the Canadian General amounted to $2,505,297 at the end of 1943, as compared with $2,267,632 at the end of the previous year, while the surplus as regards policyholders was $1,135,303, as compared with $1,032,278 at the end of 1942. Assets of the Toronto General totalled $1,938,922 at the end of 1943, as compared with $1,800,850 at the close of the previous year, while the surplus as regards policyholders amounted to $871,219 as compared with $822,791 at the end of 1942. Both companies in the group show steady growth in business and financial strength.

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $3,819,972.11
Surplus - - - - - - 2,014,637.07
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1943

ASSETS

U. S. & Canadian Government Securities		$ 9,389,498.77
Preferred and Common Stocks		13,633,587.56
Total Investments		$23,023,086.33
Premiums in Course of Collection (Less than 90 days old)		2,864,031.03
Cash in Banks and Offices		5,670,112.32
Accrued Interest		21,901.03
Total Admitted Assets		$31,579,130.71

On Deposit with Dominion Government $710,000 for protection of Canadian Policyholders.

LIABILITIES

Legal Reserves:		
Unearned Premiums		$ 7,021,763.23
Claims		9,629,287.07
Federal Income and Other Taxes		1,103,934.64
Commissions		695,714.82
Expenses		16,406.07
Total		$18,467,105.83
Reserve for Other Liabilities		24,302.73
Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	11,087,722.15	
Surplus as regards Policyholders		13,087,722.15
Total Liabilities		$31,579,130.71

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
Canadian Managers
SHAW & BEGG, LIMITED
18 TORONTO STREET - - TORONTO

British Tending to Put Theories Before Facts

By GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In a flood of pamphleteering at present by political parties and private interests in Britain Mr. Layton sees a dangerous obstacle to post-war progress. The trend, he says, is to put the cart before the horse.

All interests are propounding their theories to the extreme, usually centering on a continuation or abolition of control, without an eye to the lessons of the past few years and the essential changes that they decree. The danger is that at the next General election a party will find itself in power on the strength of its theory only and without a practical plan.

The corrective is for the Government to take stock of the future needs of Britain, which are well-defined, and on the strength of its experience, lay down a basic path from which policies can follow.

THE latest addition to the pile of pamphlets about what should happen to industry in the years ("difficult" years, by general agreement) after the war is "Work: the Future of British Industry", a child of the Conservative Sub-Committee. There would be no point in analysing this report in detail. It is mostly unexceptional, and it is piously Conservative, emphasizing the need for the small business, the fundamental importance of good management, and the desirability that workers should have the option whether to join a trade union or not.

It talks about the difficult position that Britain will find herself in in the matter of the balance of payments, argues against state control, and notes that the use of industry is in serving the consumer. It is against state control of any sort, and accuses public corporations of irresponsibility and unenterprise. And so on.

This, of course, is in no sense a policy for the post-war; it is a statement of principle. But it implies a policy that we can discern plainly enough, for we have had so many policies, all of one stamp, emerging from the same principles. It implies, though its authors would be the last to agree, a policy for industry to restore industry, not only in its performance but also in its shape and customs, back to where it was before the war happened.

It does not go too far—it does not, for instance, ask that the Government should subsidise the export trades, though the vital importance of increasing exports is stated—but it goes far enough for us to perceive that here is another gun banging off on the side of self-styled "freedom" in the battle between the freedom lovers and the control lovers in industry.

It is now generally understood in Westminster, and throughout industry, that a basic reason why the Government finds it impossible to plan in detail for post-war industry is that the program must start either from the assumption of continuing control or from the assumption of a prompt dismissal of control, and this is a point of major policy that will be decided at the next General Election. The Government, broad as its mandate is, is right in supposing that it has no starting off point.

Electioneering Documents

In this context the various independent statements on the post-war world all have the look of electioneering documents, apart from those which have come from industry, and whose source of inspiration is an even narrower special pleading.

But all these plans and proposals really prove what they seek to disprove. They are statements of attitudes and their reference is to the occasion when the country will again be asked to send to the House of Commons the Party whose propositions it most likes, yet precisely because they do not go beyond this, because they are the crying voices of political parties and individual industries, they argue forcibly the fundamental necessity for a declaration of intention now by the existing Government. For it is beyond any doubt that steps to adjust industry and to influence the country's economic policy will require to be taken at the earliest possible moment after the cessation of hostilities, and it is therefore of the first importance that there should be a definite plan to act on, a definite goal set for achievement, and no long wait while the Conservatives, the Liberals, the Socialists, the Commonwealths, the Communists, and the rest, argue it out on a platform and then, having got into office, begin to find out how they can do what they were elected to do.

Post-War Design

Having proven that the political brush will paint the shape of post-war industry in Britain, the pamphleteers prove also that the picture must be designed now, or the gallery walls will be full before the paint is dry on it.

Therefore, for the sake of the country as a whole, the Government should forget its inhibitions, and assume the premisses on which it can found a detailed plan for post-war industrial operations. Hard as it may be, the present Government must declare for the freedom lovers or the control lovers, or for the compromise that it considers most beneficial to the country.

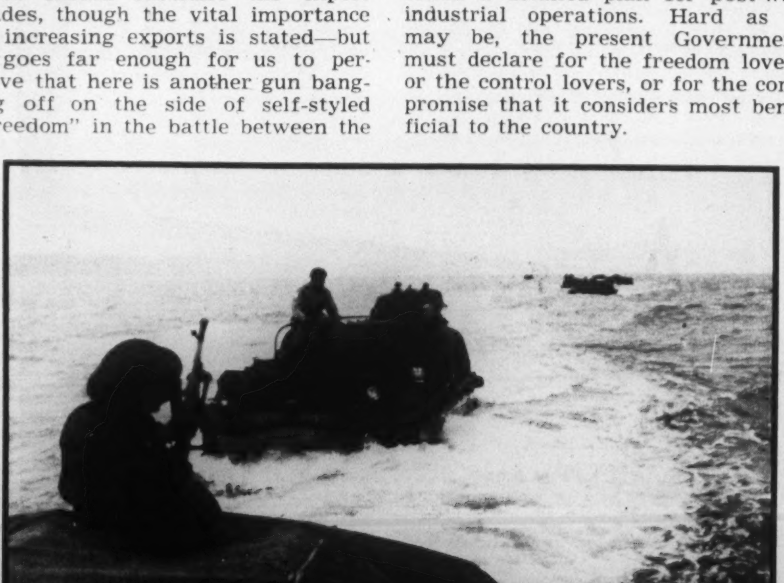
The decision will be hard only in the sense that any decision on principle is hard. There is no lack of guiding pointers to what the policy should be once it is decided to frame one. The Government knows what Britain will want — restored export trade, full employment, stable prices, and so on—and it must have a pretty shrewd idea of how these things may be obtained.

Four and a half years of war have taught industry and politics more than they learned in the 20 years of peace that went before. And it is by the honest process of discovering the good that has been learned by industry during these years of toil that the Government may discover how to decide, to free or not to free.

If there are discovered in the analysis certain organizations, certain processes, certain industrial relationships, that will be of assistance in the recovery period, then their retention should be assured in the plan, and if their retention implies the continuation of control, or if it implies a restoration of freedom, then the control should be kept, or the freedom restored.

In a word, let the Government forget all about its principles and its attitudes. Let it consider only industrial efficiency in terms of the undeniable goals that Britain will have to achieve when the war is over or suffer irreparable damage to her standard of living. Let the plan be made on that basis, and let the politics follow from it.

If it is otherwise, if the plan is to emerge from political preconceptions, and after the winning of a political struggle, then Britain faces not only the certainty of long delay but also the risk of incompetent confusion.



Independent amphibian companies of the R.A.S.C. are doing a big job in Italy. Using "ducks" they carry supplies across rivers to forward battle areas. In this picture the unit was operating across the Sangro mouth. A machine-gunner keeps guard against air attack during journey.

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CONFIDENCE

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY | **1943** | **TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY		TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
$ 2,505,297.	Assets as at 31st December, 1943	$ 1,938,922.
1,135,303.	Surplus to Policyholders as at 31st December, 1943	871,219.
1,074,069.	Net Premiums	878,784.

★ ★ ★

CANADIAN GENERAL GROUP COMBINED RESULTS

1943		1942
$ 4,444,219.	Assets	$ 4,068,482.
2,006,522.	Surplus to Policyholders	1,855,068.
1,952,853.	Net Premiums	1,888,267.

★ ★ ★

Continuing Stability of these Canadian Companies is reflected in the results of the operations for 1943, Canada's Fourth Year at War. Working for Victory, our Dominion-wide services have continued to assist the Nation's War Effort in the vital and necessary work of Accident and Fire Prevention, helping in the all-important task of conserving Canadian dollars and Canadian man-hours.

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
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Financial Statements upon Request